Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORAL S.

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apr1, 1864—tf.

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BEDFORD, PA.
April 1, 1864.—tf.

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Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.
April 1, 1864—tf.

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Having permanently located respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office. April 1, 1864—tf.

HOTELS.

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AT HOPEWELL, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.,
BY HARRY DROLLINGER.
Every attention given to make guests comfortable, who stop at this House.
Hopewell, July 29, 1864.

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apr. 28, 1865—zz.

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O YES! O YES!
The subscriber having taken out Auctioneer's License tenders his services to all those who desire an auctioneer. All letters addressed to him at Bedford will reach him, and receive prompt attention. MARTIN MILLBURN.
Bedford, Pa., March 2:3m.

Poetry.

SOONER OR LATER.

BY HARRIET E. PRESCOTT.

Sooner or later the storm shall beat
Over my slumber from head to feet;
Sooner or later the wind shall rave
In the long grass above my grave.

I shall not heed them where I lie,
Nothing their sound shall signify,
Nothing the headstone's fret of rain,
Nothing to me the dark day's pain.

Sooner or later the sun shall shine
With tender warmth on that mound of crime,
Sooner or later, in summer air,
Clover and violet blossom there.

I shall not feel in that deep-laid rest
The sheeted light fall all over my breast;
Nor ever note in those hidden hours
The wind-blown breath of the fossing flowers.

Sooner or later the stainless snows
Shall add their hush to my mute repose;
Sooner or later shall slant and shift,
And heap my bed with drizzling drift.

Chill though that frozen pall shall seem,
Its touch no colder can make the dream
That rocks not the sweet and sacred dread
Shrouding the city of the dead.

Sooner or later the bee shall come
And fill the noon with his golden hum;
Sooner or later on half poised wing,
The blue bird's warble about me ring.—

Sing and chirrup, and whistle with glee,
Nothing his music means to me;
None of these beautiful things shall know
How soundly their lover sleeps below.

Sooner or later, far out in the night,
The stars shall over me wing their flight;
Sooner or later, my darling dews
Catch their white sparks in their silent ooze.

Never a ray shall part the gloom
That wraps me round in the kindly tomb;
Peace shall be perfect for lip and brow
Sooner or later,—Oh! why not now?

Miscellaneous.

CAPITAL JUE D'ESPRIT.

The Grand Olio Entertainment at Grover's Theatre—The Legitimate eclipsed—The Sensational Drama gone under—Irish Comedy outside.

[*From the Washington Republican.*]

Grover's Theatre and the tippling places adjoining thereto, never presented a livelier scene, or succession of scenes, than one yesterday afternoon. The programme advertized in the *Republican* attracted to the spot a great many outsiders, who were making the 22d a holiday, and who helped to fill the theatre to repletion.

The stage manager, Mr. Florence, (not Wm. J.,) exerted himself in placing the pieces on the stage in the most effective manner. His arrangement of the scenery was exceedingly appropriate, presenting a view of Fort Lafayette in the background, and a variety of trees on each side of the stage. Mr. F. was quite active in bringing on chairs for the performance, and making himself a "general utility man."

The doors were opened at 11 o'clock, and at 12 o'clock the orchestra seats, parquette, and upper tier were filled. The dress circle was reserved for ladies.

The freedmen's list having been entirely suspended, the audience was probably the most select and highly respectable ever gathered in a Washington theatre.

Some of the most eminent (ex) secessionists our city can boast of occupied seats of honor upon the stage, one or two of whom were so aged that a naughty boy in the upper tier cried out—"There's old Superfluous Lags!" in allusion to Shakspeare's line—

"Superfluous lags the veteran on the stage."

The audience was mainly composed of seceshers, copperheads, men who have been turned out of office, and men who want office as well as proper qualifications. In order to swell the numbers the oldest citizens were not spared, and a delegation of men who have come down to us from two or three former generations were made to walk with difficulty to the place. It was even said that some of the most reliable old chaps for an emergency of this kind had been hauled out of the Congressional burying-ground and helped to swell the ranks.

When the house was well filled and warmed up, an odor as from an old copper still pervaded the atmosphere, and a young gentleman belonging to one of the Departments quoted with fervor from the "Ancient Mariner"—

"All in a hot and copper sky," &c.

A band of music, composed of ten pieces, stationed in the Dress Circle, played the "Star Spangled Banner" as a prelude, which was received in silence.

A few minutes past 12 o'clock one of the walking gentlemen entered from the left wing and said: "This meeting comes together," when a voice cried "louder!" He said he had a cold, and rehearsed the programme of the day, and read a list of officers.

The famous comedian, Mr. Cox, here entered from the prompter's place, and was (which the Star Spangled Banner was not) greeted with applause. Mr. C. looked down upon the stage, and was apparently disappointed at not seeing any sawdust. The acting manager now announced a short soliloquy; and the audience, evidently hungering after melodrama, shouted for Voorhees. But as no engagement had been effected with that star performer, he did not make his appearance.

The chairman of the late McClellan association now moved that a committee of fourteen he appointed to bring in the resolutions printed in the Unconstitutional Disunion office for the entertainment of the boys in the gallery.

A mormon gentleman now arose in the back of the orchestra, but he not being recognized as one of the company engaged to appear on the occasion, loud cries for "order" were made. He was understood in the confusion, to move that the resolutionary committee be composed of one from each State and Territory. As the resolutions and committee were already cut and dried, (the stage manager is one who makes hay while the sun shines) the proposition from Mormondom was quashed.

One of the counsel for Mrs. Surratt now moved that while the committee were taking something next door, Mr. Cox, the celebrated comedian, should favor the audience. Mr. C. entered from the right wing and proceeded to pitch into the gentleman from Utah, about polygamy, etc. A profane person in the gallery cried out, "What the h—l has that to do with the Freedmen's Bureau?"

The committee entered with the printed resolutions.

One of the counsel for the Lincoln conspirators moved that the resolutions be adopted.

The gentleman from Utah arose amid cries of "Put him out!" "Voorhees!" &c. He said he would be heard, and was finally taken on the stage with the other performers. It having been discovered that the Utah gentleman was of the copperest hue, Mr. C. apologised to him, and they shook hands before the footlights.

The chorus, behind the scenes, now sang the following:

Far in the deep, where darkness dwells,
The land of horror and despair,
Justice hath built a dismal hell,
And laid her stones of vengeance there.

Eternal plagues, and heavy chains,
Tormenting racks, and fi'ry coals,
And darts inflict immortal pains,
Dy'd in the blood of damned souls.

There satin, the first sinner lies,
And roars and bites his iron bands;
In vain the REBEL strives to rise,
Crush'd with the weight of both thy hands.

The play went on, and several gentlemen saved and restored the country magnificently. Mr. Cox appeared several times, and then went out to assist at one of the side shows, where he talked himself black in the face. He was willing to talk until sunset, if he could thereby restore the Democracy to power.

The side shows were immensely patronized by people promenading the streets, and who stopped to see what it was all about. Two stands were erected in front of the public houses on E street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, and on one of them we noticed a grey-headed gentleman, from California, addressing a mixed population, the African race predominating.

He said he would make the shortest speech he ever made in his life, and the announcement was received with great satisfaction. He then looked longingly at a liquor saloon opposite and said he rejoiced that he had had the satisfaction of telegraphing to the Pacific coast that a white man is as good as a nigger, but as he got no applause he subsided, and went across the street "to see a man."

The varied performances within and without the theatre, afforded much entertainment to a large number of people who had become idle for the day.

The following letters and extracts from correspondence were left by mistake in an adjoining saloon by a gentleman who intended to read them to the meeting:

LETTERS FROM GENERAL STERLING PRICE, C. S. A.

SECESSION RANCHE,
MEXICO, Feb. 5, 1866.

To Stage Manager, Copperhead Festival, Washington. D. C.:

Say to the company that I would be happy to join them on the 22d, but am at present pretty much out of wardrobe, etc.

I never cared much about the "Union" since the Buchanan convention in Cincinnati, where I went at the head of a contesting Missouri delegation and got into the convention by knocking down the doorkeeper. The other delegation was recognized by the convention, and our double fisted party was compelled to leave. From that time I believed the so-called Union not worth saving.

You are engaged in a laudable attempt to overthrow the Union party, and it is possible that, with the help of Thad. Stevens, you may succeed. I fear, however, that you will hardly be able to get control of Andrew Johnson. He is a hard one to manage.

Give my respects to the company, and say to them that when they have accomplished their object, I will return and join them.

With much consideration,
STERLING PRICE.

SLIDELL TO EFFERVESCENCE.

I am glad to see you are getting up this meeting. Of course, neither you nor I care a copper about the freedmen or the Bureau; but if you are as smart as Erllanger (my son-in-law) and myself, you may make an honest joker. We humbugged the British Ministry beautiful, and sold our Confederate loan bonds for gold. Now you try and cheat the American Democrats in the same way. We old fellows know how to do it. Go ahead! Love to cock-a-doodle, and good-bye. J. S.

* * * * * * *

[Extracts.]

J. M. MASON TO C. Y. M

You know how I always hated Johnson, because he was one of the "poor white trash" from the South. We of the chivalry never would allow him to rank us in social life; but now, if you can get up a good, old-fashioned Democratic meeting, and let none of the Yankees—not even Cox, if you can help it—appear, it may help our people to get in power once more.

How is Baker getting along with my pardon case? * * * J. M. M.

LETTER FROM F——K P——E.

CONCORD, Feb. 20.

Mr. Florence (not W. J.) Grover's Theatre:

MY LOVELY ONE: I got a good deal confused and bewildered when I was in Washington some years ago; but, more fortunate than yourself, I was able, by the help of my friends, to find my way home again. But it has been a long and hard struggle to get over all the habits I got into when I was with you. But whisky and I have parted company; and, strange as it may appear to you, I now pass for a reasonably exemplary member of an Episcopal church.

Now, I would accept your invitation, but the vestry are not willing to trust me in our old haunts, and for the sake of my reputation I can't publicly associate with you. But you and Cox and Koil and Davis may be assured that my heart is with you now as it was in 1860. Did I ever go back on you? Ask John H. George. But you needn't ask anybody.. You know I announced my platform in my letter to Davis in 1860; but I own that the New Hampshire boys didn't quite come to terms and help me to keep my promise to incite a rebellion there; but, between you and I, there seems to be a better chance now.

Yours, truly, F. P.

FROM JUDAH P. BENJAMIN.

LONDON. Jan. 20, 1866.

MY DEAR KOIL: I am very busy studying law just now, and circumstances over which I have no control prevent my rendering personal assistance in your labors for the restoration to the Union of its proper government—that of the late Confederacy. I have only time to say that I am in favor of qualified suffrage. You may remember when, under the laws of Louisiana, some sort of property qualification was required—you do, don't you? When a man who held a license to practice any profession or avocation was a qualified voter in those good old times. I got my brigade licensed as a hack driver's, at a dollar a piece; and it proved a good speculation. Seems to me you might fix up things like that. It worked to a charm every time down in New Orleans.

Yours, JUDAH P. B.

[The following private and confidential letter from Sanders to Florence (not William J.) was not intended for publication, but being found among the other letters we give it for what it is worth. It is rather rich:]

(Private and Confidential.)

MONTREAL, CANADA, Feb. 18, 1866.

MY DEAR TON: Break-up and gobble-up is the game. You are playing it fine. You are fanning the fire of discord in the Union ranks with an activity worthy of all praise. I wish I was there to take a hand at the bellows, but, my dear fellow, you must get rid of Stanton before I can cross the line. Tell our friends not to trust Johnson too far. He is too loyal for us, and *means it*. Don't demand anything of Johnson, for fear he may give you the cold shoulder. Don't press him too hard to make speeches, as you observe that in all the speeches, he makes he issists upon the election of *loyal* men.

That was a damned hard rap he gave to the Virginia delegation. The chairman had just proposed Gen. Lee for Governor of Virginia, and in the face of that fact Johnson told the delegation that if there were only five hundred loyal men in a State, and all the resst were disloyal men in a State, he was in favor of ignoring the latter, and giving the offices to the former.

I shall remain here and stir up all the strife I can. "Breck" will not venture into the States until Congress changes it tactics, and the President stops talking about punishing treason as a crime

Give my love to "J. G. B." Tell him I am glad he got out of Fort Lafayette, and say that it would give me great pleasure to take a hand at "Boston" with him.

* * * * * * *

Yours, truly, SANDERS.

VALLANDIGHAM TO THE COMPANY.

SANDUSKY, OHIO, Feb. 22.

MY DEAR COYLE: You're a brick. Your meeting is a splendid flank movement on the Johnson administration. Smut the Unionists as much as possible. I didn't think Tom, who always exhibited in Congress so much affectionate regard for Philadelphia Navy Yard, could think of anything else. Can't you try to have something said about my friend McCufferty? He was a good rebel against our Government, and now he is a rebel against the British Government. Success to your meetings.

VALLANDIGHAM.

JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE TO T. B. FLORENCE.

MY DEAR FLORENCE: I have never had an opportunity till now to thank you for the service you rendered the "Confederacy." From your standpoint during the war you certainly did all you could and all that Mr. Davis or myself could have asked. Your present point is to flatter the President, and do all you can to create discord in the Union party. But do not commit yourself to Johnson, because the moment we get all the States represented in Congress, and get thoroughly organized, we must throw him overboard. Being in the position he now is, we can use him to a great advantage. He is shrewd. Look out that he don't detect what you are up to. Make it your business to surround him officially with as many of our friends as possible. Let them profess Unionism. Cover your tracks well. If we cannot get possession of the government in the next Presidential election, we will be in a condition by that time, at any rate, to reopen the rebellion.

I regret that I cannot be with you on the 22d instant, not particularly to celebrate the birth of "G. W." because that is played out, but to assist in breaking down Johnson's Administration. George and myself have consulted a great deal together, and came to the conclusion that a general political smash up is what is wanted. We must have it. Upon such ruins we can better our condition.

I have private information that the purpose of the Government, if they can catch me, is to try me for treason in one of the civil courts, because of my peculiar position at the time the rebellion broke out. You will recollect that, as Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate, I presioed over the convention of the two Houses when the votes were counted for President in 1860, and, in my official capacity, having been legally elected by the people, (for at any rate we made the people believe so,) I declared Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin constitutionally elected President and Vice President of the United States! The fact is, in the face of that official declaration I rebelled against Lincoln's government, and joined in the general clamor that he was a "sectional President." By the way, you rendered us great service in that matter. But you and I know that cry was a false one. What is worse, the people found it out, and over went our pet confederacy, and poor Davis is pining his life in a prison for the part he took in the work.

But I learn that the intention is, if they can catch me, to try me for treason in a civil court to settle the question of treason legally, and then to give Davis a military trial and punish him upon the scaffold. For this reason I shall keep away. Do you think it would be any use to petition Johnson for a pardon? Let me know. You are doing nobly. Keep at it. J. C. B.

IN WHOSE INTEREST IS PROTECTION.

Protection seems to be regarded by the free trade organs as though it were a special favor to a particular class of the community or a few States only. Instead of this it is in the interest of the people of all classes and of all sections of country. More especially it cannot be considered as in the interest alone of regions where manufactures are already permanent, nor of the manufacturers whose experience and capital have given such enhanced importance to the cause of domestic industry. It is rather the object and aim of protection to enable other States and regions to engage in such business, and more especially the interior south and west. This fact is now well understood by the people of those sections, and they are in favor of protection, because through it they know that they will obtain a home market for their crops and at the same time diversify their employments.—What protection has done for New England and the Middle States, in building up vast industries, it will do hereafter for the west and south should the national adhere firmly to the policy which has governed it since the passage of the Morrill tariff. It is time, therefore that this charge of protection being in the interest of the great manufacturers, and the States in which they are established, were rebuked as it deserves to be. It is the only policy whereby national industry can ever be built up all over the land, and the drain of the precious metals to pay foreign balances stopped.—*North American.*

TO remove stains from the character, get rich.

INFLUENCE OF THE PRESS.

In a sermon on Thanksgiving Day by the Rev. Mr. Leaken, rector of Trinity (Episcopal Church.) Baltimore, he said:

"I shall reserve the remainder of my remarks for a subject which is rarely alluded to in the pulpit, but which is exercising a most important influence upon every State city, village, county and family of our Union. I refer to the press—the newspaper—which from the smallest beginning, a luxury for the favored few, has become indispensable to millions and whose power in forming public sentiment is unmeasurable.

"To illustrate remotely the influence of this power, suppose a person of intelligence coming to your family every morning. He informs you of all that has occured in your city in your country, in Europe or distant Asia. He gathers the details of each interesting event; he attends each important meeting, and tells you what is said and done. In rain and tempest, in summer and winter, does this person pay you his daily visit, and not only brings you information, but gives you his opinion on each question that arises. In time he becomes one of you; he is identified with your family and the character of yourself and those around you have been moulded by this constant contact.

"But the newspaper does more. It brings you an hundred different articles, besides advertisements. It can be read at leisure. Its information reaches children, and it is read by servants. It forms the subject of conversation, and plies its ceaseless visits to your home, instructive, entertaining and interesting to all. Have I ever estimated the force of this mighty engine? The French Encyclopædist helped to produce the French revolution by means of ponderous books reaching the learned few.

"What increased influence must the modern press exert, scattering its myriad thoughts daily among the millions! How noble the ministry of the editor! How vast his capacity for good or evil! He may enter the family daily and diffuse cheerfulness by his diversified thoughts. He may dry the tear of sorrow, animate the weary pilgrim to renewed exertions, arresting the young man in his downward career, and shield the humble and defenceless against the invasion of power. We have prayed for the President of the United States, and for all in authority—for our Senators and representatives in Congress assembled. And shall we forget those who make our President and determine our representatives?"

LET KNOWLEDGE SPREAD.

The Lancaster *Examiner and Herald* well says:

"As you increase knowledge so you strengthen, and invigorate and confirm free Government. In no age of the world, and under no government in the world was there ever marshalled a finer educated or more gallant soldiery than under the free States of the North during the late rebellion.—The majority of these free soldiers of the Republic, were the hardy sons of the honest masses, who, in free schools, had learned the value of Free Institutions. They were not only good soldiers but intelligent citizens, who, while braving the dangers of the field and the fatigues of the march could yet find time to narrowly watch and criticise the policy of the government at home. In so marked a contrast did they stand in this respect to the rebel soldiers, that it was a matter of frequent remark by the officers of the latter, and specially commented upon by foreigners who chanced to be with either army.

Since the rebellion has been crushed, this disparity in the *morale* of the men is commented upon by intelligent Southerners who are now busy in reconstructing their States on a solid basis. They recognize the corner stone of every prosperous State as founded upon the intelligence of the people, and in order to diffuse this intelligence, they are seeking to establish schools for the children of all whether rich or poor.

The Superintendent of Education for the State of Alabama, after speaking in a complimentary style of some of the higher institutions of learning—where the children of the rich only could be educated—says:—

"The melancholy reflection still, however, obtrudes itself that *three fourths* of the youth of the State have hitherto either gone without instruction entirely or have been crowded into miserable apologies for school houses, without comfortable seats, without desks or blackboards, often without the necessary text books, and still oftener without competent teachers."

COURTSHIP.

An old paper says—"A young man admires a pretty girl, and must manifest it; he cannot help doing so for the life of him. The young lady has a tender heart, reaching out like vine tendrils for something to cling to; she sees the admiration, is flattered, begins soon to love, expects some avowal, and and perhaps gets so far as to decide that she will choose a white satin under a thin gauze, at the very moment the gallant that she loves is popping the question to a damsel ten miles off. Now the difficulty is, not precisely understanding the difference between polite attentions and the tender manifestations of sighing love. Admiring a beautiful girl and wishing to make a wife of her, are not always the same; and therefore, it is necessary that a girl should be on the alert to discover to which class the attentions paid her by a handsome and gay young gentleman belong. First, then—if a young gentleman greets you in a loud, free and hearty voice—if he knows precisely where to put his hat, or his hands—if he stares you straight in the eye with his own wide open—if he tells you who made his coat—if he squeezes your hand, if he eats heartily in your presence—if he fails to talk very kindly to your mother—if he sneezes when you are singing, or criticizes your curls, or fails to be very foolish in fifty ways in every hour, then don't fall in love with him for the world; he only admires you let him do or say what he will."

DARE TO BE TRUE.

Dare to be right dare to be true, you have a work that no other can do; do it so bravely so kindly, so well, angels will hasten the story to tell. Then dare to be right, then dare to be true, other men's failure can never save you; stand by your conscience, your honor, your faith, stand like a hero and battle till death. Dare to be right dare to be true, love may deny you its sunshine and dew. Let the dew fail, for showers shall be given; dew is from earth, the showers are from heaven.—Dare to be right, dare to be true, God who created you cares for you too; treasures the tears that His striving ones shed, counts and protects every hair of your head. Dare to be right, dare to be true, cannot Omnipotence carry you through, city and mansion and thine all in right, can you not dare to be true and be right? Dare to be right, dare to be true, keep the great judgment seat ever in view; look at your work as you'll look at it then, scanned by Jehovah, by angels and men. Dare to be right, dare to be true, prayerfully, lovingly, firmly pursue the pathway by saint and by seraphim trod, the pathway that leads to the city of God.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one half additional. All resolutions of Association, communications of a limited or individual interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion A liberal discount made to yearly advertizers.

	3 months.	6 months.	1 year.
One square	$ 4.50	$ 6.00	$10.00
Two squares	6.00	9.00	16.00
Three squares	8.00	12.00	20.00
One-fourth column	14.00	20.00	35.00
Half column	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column	30.00	45.00	80.00

EDITING A PAPER.—Editing a paper is a very pleasant business. If it contains too much political matter, people wont have it.

If it contains too little they wont have it.

If the type is large it don't contain enough reading matter.

If the type is small they can't read it.

If we publish telegraph reports folks say they are nothing but lies.

If we omit them they say we have no enterprise, or suppress them for political effect.

If we have in a few jokes, folks say we are nothing but a rattle-head.

If we omit jokes, they say we are an old fossil.

If we publish original matter, they damn us for not giving selections.

If we publish selections, folks say we are lazy for not writing more and giving them what they have not read in some other paper.

If we give a man complimentary notices, we are censured for being partial.

If we do not, all hands say we are a greedy hog.

If we insert an article which pleases the ladies, men become jealous.

If we do not cater to their wishes, the paper is not fit to have in their house.

If we attend church, they say it is only for effect.

If we do not, they denounce us as deceitful and desperately wicked.

If we speak well of any act of the President, folks say we dare not do otherwise.

If we censure, they call us a traitor.

If we remain in the office and attend to business, folks say we are too proud to mingle with our fellows.

If we go out, they say we never attend to business.

If we do not pay all bills promptly, folks say we are not to be trusted.

If we do pay prompt, they say stole the money.

If we wear poor cloths they say business is poor.

If we wear good ones they say we are a spendthrift.

Now what is a poor fellow to do?

A SCALE OF SUPERFLUITIES.—A Washington letter-writer ventilates his wrath upon men and things in this wise; Speaking of railroads naturally suggests a train—of thought, which may as well be allowed to switch off here as anywhere else. It is all about people and things that have reached a superlative degree in their line. In my opinion, they rank about as follows:

Worst played-out man in the nation—James Buchanan.

Worst played-out woman—Lucy Stone.

Worst played-out word in the vernacular—"chivalry."

Worst played-out phrase—"State rights."

Worst played-out song—"Tramp, Tramp, Tramp."

Worst played-out place—Stevenson, Alabama.

Worst played-out newspaper—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Greatest literary bore in the nation—the editor of the Indianapolis Herald.

Greatest political bore in the nation—Garrett Davis.

Greatest military bore in the nation—Halleck.

Greatest humbug in the nation—hasty "Restoration."

Greatest traitor in the nation—Jeff. Davis.

Greatest demagogue in the nation—the man that wants him pardoned as a "conciliatory measure."

The greatest outrage in the nation—leaving Union men, in the South, to the "tender mercies" of Southern rebels, without military protection.

SADNESS AND LITERATURE.—One anomaly of literary history is that it has often been the lot of those men who have contributed largely to the mirth or recreation of others, to endure a more than ordinary share of misery and want in their own lives. The most entertaining portions of literature have been written by men whose hearts have been bowed down by sorrow, and at moments when that sorrow has been the heaviest. It was in the gloom of a mother's death, deepened by his own poverty, that Johnson penned the charming tale of "Rasselas;" it was in the chill desolation of a bare and fireless garret that poor Goldsmith, the beloved vagrant of literature, sketched the brightest pictures of domestic happiness the world has ever had; it was from a sick bed, in sore distress, and in a necessitous exile, that Tom Hood shook all England with laughter. The enchantment of Scott, the satire of Jerrold, half the gems of English wit and humor, have been thrown out by genius in its most sorrowful moments. —[Dublin Magazine.

THE EDITORIAL TREADMILL.—The Home Journal thus descrsbes the editor's burdens: "It is one of the hardships of our profession that its working wheels—brains and heart—are not allowed to lag for sickness, or to stop for calamity or sorrow. The judge may adjourn his court, the schooi and the workshop may close shutters, the mourner may veil his features, and turn friend and stranger from the door; but the journalist must forget before tomorrow the sorrows of to day, must write gaily and freshly as a newsmonger, on the trifle of the hour, whatever burden has been laid upon that same hour by Providence or his brains as a man. It sometimes tries and mocks as the world that reads what is thus written would never dream of. The public looks upon the editor's labors as the Indian did upon the man that was cutting hay. He finally gave as his opinion that it was easy to see the white man mow

IT IS NEVER TOO LATE TO DO RIGHT; as, for instance, a gentlemen began to study grammar after he had written for the press ten years. It is never too late to get married; Naomi, the daughter of Enoch, took her first husband at five hundred and eighty. It is never too late to drop any habit; James, the novelist, wrote sixty-nine volumes before he could shake off his "solitary horseman." It is never too late to be a "wide awake" character; an old gentleman who has ceased to read the Daily Evening Blunderbuss, has entirely recovered from the sleepiness that used to afflict him. It is sometimes too late to "pop the question;" a man once did so to a "charming vidder," just as she had reached her house after burying her first husband; "You are too late," was the replay, "the deacon spoke to me at the grave!"

WHAT IS MONEY?—Money is independence. Money is freedom. Money is education. Money is the gratification of taste, benevolence, and public spirit. The man is a fool or an angel who does not try to make money. A clear conscience good health and plenty of money, are among the essentials of a full, joyous existence. Still, unfortunately, it too often happens that people who have an abundant supply of money are destitute of character. While it is desirable that men should have both, notwithstanding all the advantages of money, it is better to have character.

IT is stated that a man "out West" has invented a "new, powerful, double-acting salve, which cannot fail to be a boon, not only to the human race, but to every living thing which is exposed to accidents and wounds." As a proof of its potency and efficacy, the inventor narrates that by way of experiment he cut off about four inches of his dog's tail, applied the salve to the bleeding stump, whereupon the tail at once grew out to its natural size and shape; that he then took up the piece of tail which he had cut off, and applied the salve to the bleeding end, whereupon the dog grew out so like the other that it was impossible to tell which was the original dog!

AT the beginning of the war a modest lieutenant in a garrison at the extreme northwest boundary of the nation, on the Columbia river, declared that, if a chance should be offered him, he would strive hard to gain a captain's commission. Fate did not at first seem propitious to him. Until long after the war was in progress he had no chance to rise, and was still a lieuntenant, But opportunity came at last, and with great rapidity that young man rose to be colonel, brigadier general and major general in the regular army. The whole country delights to honor him for his daring, science, bravery and patriotism, and his name is Philip H. Sheridan.

A SMART LAD.—A boy from the county was recently taken into a gentleman's family. One evening, after having been called up to the drawing room, he came down into the kitchen, laughing immoderatly. "What's the matter?" cried the cook. "Why," said he, "there are twelve on 'em up there who could not snuff the candle, and they had to ring for I to do it."

A coroner in Wales, after empanelling his jury, said: "Now, gentlemen, you are to determine whether the deceased came to his death by accidence, by incidence, or incendiary." The verdict was that "the deceased came to his death by accidence in the shape of a clasp-knife."

A tenth beatitude was pronounced at a at a public meeting recently held in Toronto. It runs in this wise: "Blessed is the man that maketh a short speech; he will be invited to come again."

DURING the war, an excited orator on the stump said that the woman of the country could churn out the public dept in a few years. Judging from the price of butter, they have commenced upon the business already.

HIGH FAMILY A person was boasting he was sprung from a high family in Ireland. "Yes," said a bystander, "have seen some of the same family so high that their feet could not touch the ground.

AN express messenger was robbed of 40,000 on Saturday, at St. Louis, in a very expert manner while delivering a package in which it was contained.

THE War Department has published, in circulation form, the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery in the United States for the benefit of the army.

A French newspaper says only three of its subscribers are bald, and they are in arrears for subscription. If all who are in arrears to us are bald, we have more than three.

THE day of death is scarcely more momentous than every day. Both alike close a nother door on the past, and open a new one to the future; and more that is in the power of neither.

A golden rule for a young lady, is to converse always with your female friends, as if a gentleman were of the party; and with young men, as if your female companions were present.

THEY are trying to find a young man in Chicago who is heir to $100,000. Several young ladies in other cities are looking for one just like him.

"All bitters have a beating tendency of effect," said a docter to a young lady. "You will except a bitter cold morning, won't you, doctor?" inquired the lady.

There is a whole sermon in the saying of the old Persian: "In all thy quarrels leave open the door of conciliation." We should never forget it.

At a trial recently, a Cornish jury returned the following verdict: "Guilty, with some little doubt as to whether he is the man."

THE water that has no taste is purest; the rain that has no odor is freshest; and of all the modifications of manner, the most generally pleasing is simplicity.

The Reconstruction Committee have subpœnaed Parson Brownlow to testify as to affairs in Tennessee in reference to reconstruction.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, the mint and branch mints of the United States, coined $32,819,248 64 in gold, silver and copper.

It has been decided by the Court of Queens Bench, in Dublin, that a clergyman of the Church of England can legally marry himself.

St. Louis is the head-quarters of an immense counterfeiting association, where the greater portion of the bogus greenbacks are issued.

A shrewd little fellow who had just begun to read Latin, astonished the teacher by the following translations: "*Vir*, a man; *gin*, a trap—*Virgin*, man-trap.

IF you buy a crying baby's silence by yielding to its wishes you will find the cunning little huckster besetting you continually for similar bargains.

THE Governor of Nebraska, in his message, favors the organization of a State Government and a vigorous prosecution of the Indian war.

A JOKER in the Washington *Republican* says he would be perfectly willing to share the fortunes of war with the noble army of contractors.

THE Lawyer's motto—be brief. The Doctor's motto—be patient. The potter's motto—beware. The type setter's motto—be composed.

THE most intangible, and therefore the worst kind of lie, is a half truth. This is the peculiar device of a conscientious detractor.

AN ungrateful man is detested by all, everybody feels hurt by his conduct—it operates so as to throw a damp upon generosity.

A DANDY is a chap who would be a lady if he could; but as he can't, does all he can to show the world that he is not a man.

THE hardest thing to hold in the world is an unruly tongue. It beats a hot smoothing iron and a kicking horse.

A St. Louis paper says the high rents in that city are owing to the fact that gambling houses take up all the eligible places.

SAMBO, which race has the harder skull, the white or black? Guess de white race cause many of em are copperheads.

TH

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MARCH 16, 1866.

FOR GOVERNOR,
GEN. JOHN W. GEARY.

OUR PLATFORM.

The proceedings of the Union State Convention and the platform adopted will be found in our columns this week. The platform is one on which all true Union men can stand with confidence and do battle for the cause of right, justice, and human liberty. It is fearless and outspoken on the great issues of the day and clearly defines the position of the Union party in the Old Keystone State. It explicitly declares that the Union must and shall be preserved, that the fruits of the war, which cost so much in blood and treasure shall be secured, that traitors shall be punished and treason made odious, that to Congress belongs the work of reconstruction and that we approve of the action of the Union representatives from Pensylvania on this subject, that rebels shall not be permitted to sit in Congress, that the national debt shall be paid but that no part of the nation shall be burthened with one jot or tittle of the rebel debt. Thus unequivocally does the Union party meet the leading question before the people, the importance of which is scarcely less than was that of the war for our national life. By the cessation of the deadly strife upon the battle field, the duty of securing the fruits of our victory devolved upon the legislative power of the country. Upon the manner in which the work of reconstruction is performed, depends the security of the people, the perpetuation of our liberties and the future prosperity of the whole nation. Upon this vital question the voice of the Union party gives no uncertain sound, but boldly declares that to loyal men alone shall be entrusted the work of reconstruction. The opposition ask that to rebels South and traitors North shall be delegated the authority to lay down terms of restoration for themselves. This is the issue now squarely before the people. Shall loyal men make the terms upon which rebellious states shall be restored, or shall this privilege be granted to the rebels themselves? Shall we reap the fruits of victory or shall we after all our expenditure of blood and treasure allow rebels to gain by legislative chicanery what we fairly won on the bloody field? No Union man, no lover of his country, no good citizen, no friend of human liberty can for a moment hesitate in such a contest.

CHANGE IN THE LICENSE LAW.—The Legislature has passed a law giving to the courts which now by law act upon applications for liceneses, full power to hear all remonstrances that may be presented, and be informed by such remonstrances as to the fitness of the applicant, or whether any license to sell liquor should be granted to any applicant in the borough or township wherein the remonstrants and applicants for license reside. That when the greater number oppose the granting of any particular license or licenses whatever in such township, ward or borough, said court may refuse altogether granting any such licenses, and that hereafter no licenses for eating houses shall be granted by the treasurer of the county, but by courts alone. The bill is in the hands of the Governor for his signature. It is a decided improvement, we think, upon the old system, nevertheless far from being perfect if it is possible to get a perfect License system. We hope that the friends of temperance will see that none but worthy houses are licensed.

☞ Several numbers of a diminutive paper, bearing the broad title of "Texas Countryman," printed at Belleville, Texas, by J. P. Osterhout, Esq. have been received at this office, with a modest request on the margin "Please ex." We have a distinct recollection of a tall, gaunt, sinewy individual, as far back as 1850, who "taught the young idea how to shoot" in the ancient borough about that period, and suppose that this Texas cotemporary is the J. P. Osterhaut, once Secretary of the Bedford Lyceum. Well, John used to be thin, and we cannot help wondering how he looks after having gone through the last four years of rebellion. Judging from his paper it is quite likely that he has reached the superlative degree.

☞ On our return from Harrisburg, the other day, while glancing over the exchanges which had accumulated during our absence, our hands fell upon the Brookville *Republican*, we glanced down over its columns, and said, involuntarily, "a new paper. Does it desire an exchange?" Yet there appeared to be something about it that was familiar. It will be understood that we know our exchanges from their appearance. Turning over to the editorial column we learned that an old friend of ours had only put on a new suit, and we must confess that few look better in their Sunday clothes. If its editor can always offer as bright an apology for not attending the editorial convention he had better never attend, however much we might desire to meet him.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE LEGISLATURE.—The House on the 12th inst. recalled a resolution, passed some time ago, and which had gone to the Senate but not acted upon, fixing the 29th of March for the adjournment *sine die* of the Legislature, and adopted another fixing the 12th of April for the final adjournment, in which it is expected the Senate will concur.

☞ The Canadian Reciprocity bill was defeated in Congress on the 12th inst. by a vote of 76 to 53. With the reciprocity treaty repealed and the Fenian scare our Canadian neighbors are likely to have a sorry time of it.

The Erie Swindle.

HARRISBURG, March 12.

A message from the Governor, vetoing the Philadelphia and Erie bill, has just been read in the House.

Release of Mallory.

NEW YORK, March 10.

The *Daily News* states that orders were received yesterday, for the release on parole of S. S. Mallory, the former rebel Secretary of the Navy. He was the last of the prisoners of State at Fort Lafayette.

Texas Correspondence.

HOUSTON, TEXAS, FEB 17, 1866.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—

Having received a detail in the "Freedmen's Bureau," I have necessarily changed my situation, leaving Brownsville on Tuesday morning in an ambulance for "Whites Rancho, the terminus of the Rail Road with Brazos Santiago. This road has been built since our arrival in Texas to obviate the bar at the mouth of the Rio Grande, which was a serious barrier to commerce in transit with Brownsville and the various detachments up the river. On our arrival at Brazos we found the Alabama with steam up ready to leave. Going on board we found the 2nd Colored Cavalry on its way north being mustered out of service. Had rather a pleasant trip until the morning of the 14th when it blew cold and ice froze on board almost an inch in thickness. Owing to the storm we had to lay outside the bar at Galvesten sound six hours being unable to cross. Having reported to Gen. Gregory I was immediately assigned to duty and ordered to report to Beaumont, Jefferson County, where I am to assume the duties incident to the 'Bureau."

I found Galvesten a very pretty little city of some 15 or 18,000 inhabitants, with a very brisk business. What astonished me most was the immense piles of cotton every where lining the warfs, besides a continual chain of drays and waggons employed in conveying it to the landing where there was awaiting an hundred Steamboats, Schooners and all other kinds of vessels, busily engaged in loading this precious articles of merchandize. Considering the vast quantities of this staple, which I saw along my entire route, I think there is much more of this valuable article in the country than has been supposed. The planters are busily engaged hunting labor, and through the industry of the "Freedmen's Bureau" the Freedmen, have all obtained employment at fair prices, and I am certain from the best datta, that, were the freedmen twice as numerous, they could still find plenty of work. As to prices, good field hands receive $10 per month and found. Females $7. No where does vagrancy show itself among this people as was predicted by the Solons, who argued slavery a blessing, and that to abolish it would reduce them to worthlessness. From the agent at this point, I learn that one of the greatest annoyances to the Bureau, is occasioned by applicants for laborers. Of course the freedmen look upon the Agents as their friends, and lend a ready obedience to their suggestions or advice, applying to them for settlement of contracts with their former masters, and the formations of new ones. Schools are being stationed all over the state for their benefit. Of course the measure received little countenence from the ardent rebels of the state who still protest that they are whipped but only resting or awaiting another opportunity. In fact they glory in their efforts at rebellion, and one fellow bragged, in my presence, that he "could travel over the whole state and it would not cost him a cent by informing the citizens that he served in the rebel army; while a Yankee could not get a drink of water to save his life." The better order of citizens "accept (as they say) the situation" making the most of it. Just now this city is convulsed with the oil excitement, as oil is said to show itself in several places, especially in Bell and Hardin Counties. As I will be stationed within 20 miles of 'Lover Lake' the latter so called from the oil supposed to be floating on its surface, I shall visit and give you the result of my observations at my earliest convenience. Everything but merchandize is very high, especially board, which ranges at from 3 to 5 dollars per day specie. Greenbacks have not been accepted as the basis of exchange as yet. In the central counties they do not accept of them at all. Much money is made on them in consequence by the army of Jews now infesting the State.

Yours &c. F. H.

THE UNION STATE CONVENTION.

HARRISBURG, March 7.—The delegates to the Republican State Convention assembled in the Hall of the House of Representatives at twelve o'clock to-day, and were called to order by the Hon. John Cessna, Chairman of the State Central Committee.

Mr. Lawrence, of Washington county, moved that William B. Mann, of Philadelphia, act as temporary Chairman.

Mr. O. S. Dickey, of Lancaster, moved to amend by substituting Lewis W. Hall, of Huntingdon.

The substitution was agreed to—yeas 80, nays, 57.

Mr. Hall was then declared elected tempory Chairman, and upon being conducted to the chair thanked the Convention for the honor conferred upon him.

E. R. Rogers, H. B. Swope, J. P. McClellan and W. J. P. White were appointed temporary Secretaries.

General Todd of Cumberland, moved that a Committee of Five on Credentials be appointed, which was agreed to.

The Hon. Edward McPherson and other representatives from the Loyal Union League of Washington, D. C., were, on motion, accorded the courtesy of seats in the Convention.

A committee equal in number to the Senatorial representation was appointed, on permanent organization.

A committe equal in number to the Senatorial representation was also appointed on resoluiions.

A motion having prevailed that all resolutions be referred to the above committee. Mr. Cessna moved that the functions of said committee be continued during the entire session of the Convention, which, after considerable debate, was agreed to, and the Convention adjourned till five o'clock P. M.

The following is a list of the members of the Convention:

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

Philadelphia—Robert T. Gill, A. C. Roberts, William B. Mann, and George Connell.

Chester, Delaware and Montgomery—J. S. Futney and Ellwood Tyson.

Lehigh and Northampton—Reuben Guth

Berks—J. H. Jacobs.

Schuylkill—Linn Bartholomew.

Carbon, Monroe, Pike, etc.—General Albright.

Bradford, Susquehanna, etc.—M. L. Murcur.

Luzerne.—Washington Lee.

Potter, Tioga, etc.—John S. Mann.

Lycoming, Union, etc.—Johnson Wall.

Northumberland, Mountour, etc.—J. T. Ingham.

Lancaster.—O. J. Dickey and George Whiteson.

York and Cumberland.—Lemuel Todd.

Adams and Franklin.—A. K. McClure.

Somerset, Bedford, etc.—Dr. Duffield.

Blair, Huntingdon, Mifflin, Juniata and Perry.—Benjamin L. Hewitt and D. W. Woods.

Cambria, Indiana and Jefferson.—Dr. R. S. Hunt.

Clearfield, Cameron, &c.—George W. Arnold.

Westmoreland, Fayette and Greene.—John Covode

Allegheny.—T. Marshall, and J. M. Kilpatrick.

Lawrence, Butler and Armstrong.—R. A. Brown.

Mercer, Venango and Warren.—Thomas Hoge.

Crawford and Erie.—H. C. Johnson.

REPRESENTATIVE DELEGATES.

Philadelphia—W. McMichael, George Schaffer, Philip M. Schultz, Joseph Moore, R. P. King, John L. Hill, Henry Delany, A. H. Franciscus, James Porter, Robert Evans, Samuel Armstrong, John Lamon, Enos C. Rener, James Allison, Wm. J. P. White, Thomas Dutton, Thomas Dickson and C. Thompson Jones.

Adams.—E. G. Fahnestock.

Allegheny.—R. F. Carnahan, John F. Dravo, Gen. F. H. Collier, R. W. Mackey and D. E. Hall.

Armstrong.—F. Mechling.

Berks.—J. S. Hill, John Shaaber and E. S. Mull.

Bradford and Sullivan.—N. C. Elisbree and H. J. Madill.

Blair.—L. W. Hall.

Cambria.—James Hamilton.

Carbon and Monroe.—Amos Reigel.

Centre.—John Irvin.

Carbon and Jefferson.—Hon. Jos. Henderson.

Clearfield, Elk and Forest.—H. Bucher Swope.

Clinton, Cameron and McKean.—L. Rogers.

Chester.—Dr. S. D. Meredith, W. B. Mendenhall, and Dr. R. L. McClellan.

Crawford.—D. V. Derrickson and S. G. Frick.

Columbia and Montour.—D. H. B. Brower.

Cumberland.—W. B. Mullin.

Delaware.—H. Jones Brooke.

Erie.—James Sill and Col. C. P. Rogers.

Fayette.—John Collins.

Huntingdon, Mifflin and Juniata.—John J. Patterson and D. S. Baker.

Indiana and Westmoreland.—Wm. M. Stewart, J. R. McAfee and C. P. Markle.

Lancaster.—Samuel Patterson, M. S. Fry, George W. Mehaffey and Nathaniel Mayer.

Lebanon.—John M. Clark.

Lehigh.—J. W. Fuller and E. J. Moore.

Lycoming, Union and Snyder.—A. C. Simpson, R. Hetzell and J. B. Montgomery; contested by Charles C. Shorkley and Theodore Hill.

Luzerne.—Lewis Pughe, Colonel W. N. Morris and Thomas Dixon.

Mercer, Lawrence and Butler.—J. N. Purviance, J. T. McJunkin, G. H. Miller and J. H. Robinson.

Northampton.—James L. Mingle and Jacob S. Kreider.

Northumberland.—Dr. Jesse H. John.

Perry and Franklin.—A. B. Anderson and J. Roy Tankersly.

Schuylkill.—Dr. R. H. Corryell, W. K. Jones and John Weiggan.

Somerset, Bedford and Fulton.—William H. Koontz and John Cessna.

Susquehanna and Wyoming.—T. C. Burrell.

Tioga and Potter.—M. W. McAlarney.

Venango and Warren.—L. D. Wetmore (of Warren) and Colonel L. D. Rogers.

Washington and Beaver.—G. V. Lawrence and John Hall.

Wayne and Pike.—Samuel E. Dimmock.

York.—John H. Donnell and Christian Kelter.

The Convention reassembled at 5 o'clock. The committee on contested seats submitted a report in favor of Messrs. Purviance, Jenkins, Wallace and Miller, of the Butler District, and Messrs. Orwig, Jas. G. Montgomery and R. G. Hetzell, of the Lycoming District. The report was adopted.

H. Jones Brooke, Chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization, submitted the following report, which was unanimously adopted.

President.—Hon. John Covode, of Westmoreland county.

Vice-Presidents.—Philip L. Schultz, D. C. Roberts, Robert P. King and Charles Thompson Jones, of Philadelphia, Dr. S. D. Meredith, Chester; Wm. Mintzer, Montgomery; A. P. Cadwallader, Berks; Jno. M. Fuller, Lehigh; Henry S. Cake, Schuylkill; J. H. Jacobs, Bucks; S. A. Dimmick, Wayne; H. J. Madell, Bradford; Thomas Dixom, Luzerne; Warren Coles, McKean; A. C. Thompson, Snyder; Thos. J. Higham, Northumberland; A. J. Jones, Dauphin; M. S. Fry and John Mehaffy, Lancaster; General L. Todd, Cumberland; E. G. Fahnestock, Adams; S. E. Duffield, Fulton; D. S. Baker, Huntingdon; John Irvin, Centre; Thomas McCullough, Clarion; Wm. M. Stewart, Indiana; E. K. Ewing, Fayette; J. Hare and John F. Draw, Allegheny; George V. Lawrence; Washington; R. Audley Brown, Lawrence; Thomas Hoyt, Venango; S. G. Keick, Crawford.

Secretaries.—John H. Stewart, Allegheny; James Allison, Philadelphia; Joseph Sell, Erie; A. B. Anderson, Perry; D. L. McClellan, Chester; Lewis Pugh, Luzerne; F. Meeling, Armstrong; H. B. Swope, Clearfield; John Hall, Washington; Henry Lelaney, Philadelphia; E. J. Moore, Lehigh, and Samuel Patterson, Lancaster.

The Hon. John Covode being conducted to the Chair, thanked the committee for the honor conferred on him.

Thomas Cochran, of York, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, submitted the following:

First. Resolved, That this Convention, representing the Union-loving and loyal people of Pennsylvania, who never despaired of the republic, and who poured out millions of treasure and devoted yet more precious blood for the rescue of their country from the felonious attacks of a wicked and causeless rebellion, whose sons fought on every battle field and suffered in every southern prison pen of torture and starvation, whose noble dead lie on the soil of every State where they fell, under the folds of the national banner, here renew their pledge of unfaltering devotion to the Federal Union, and repeat their determined purpose that it shall be preserved.

Second. Resolved, That the most imperative duties of the present is to gather the legitimate fruits of the war in order that our Constitution may come out of the rebellion purified, our institutions strengthened, and our national life prolonged.

Third. Resolved, That failure in these grave duties would be scarcely less criminal than would have been an acquiescence in secession and in the treasonable machinations of the conspirators, and would be an insult to every soldier who took up arms to save the country.

Fourth. Resolved, That filled with admirations at the patriotic devotion and fearless courage with which Andrew Johnson resisted and denounced the efforts of the rebels to overthrow the national government, Pennsylvania rejoiced to express her entire confidence in his character and principles and approves of this noble conduct by bestowing her suffrage upon him for the second position in honor and dignity in the country. His bold outspoken denunciation of the crime of treason his firm demands for the punishmentt of the guilty offenders, and his expressions of thourough sympathy with the friends of the Union received for him the warmest attachment of her people who remembering his great services and sacrafices while traitors and their sympathizers alike denounced his patriotic actions appeal to him to stand firmly by their side and to lean upon the support of the loyal masses whose votes formed the foundation of his promotion and who pledged to him their unswerving support in all meaeures by which treason shall be stigmatized loyalty recognized and the freedom stability and purity of the national Union secured.

Fifth. Resolved, That the work of reorganizing the late insurrectionary States to to their proper relations to the Union necessarily devolves upon the law making power and that until such action shall be taken no State lately in insurrection is entitled to representation in either branch of Congress; that as primary to such action is the right of Congress to investigate for itself the condition of the legislation of these States to inquire respecting their loyalty and, to prescribe the terms of resforation and that to deny this necessary constitutional power is to deny and imperil one of the dearest rights belonging to our representative form of government, and that we cordially approve of the action of the Union Representatives in Congress from Pennsylvania on this subject.

Sixth. Resolved, That no man who has voluntarily engaged in the late rebellion or has held office under the rebel organization, should be allowed to sit in the Congress of the Union and that the law known as the test oath should not be repealed but should be enforced against all claiming seats in Congress.

Seventh. Resolved, That the national faith is sacredly pledged to the payment of the national debt incurred in the war to save the country and to suppress rebellion, and that the people will not suffer this faith to be violated or impaired, but all debts incurred to support the rebellion were unlawful, void and of no obligation and shall never be assumed by the United States nor shall any State be permitted to pay any evidences of so vile and wicked engagements.

Mr. Cessna of Bedford, moved to adopt the resolutions as a whole.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, of Allegheny objected and hoped the resolutions would be considered singly.

Mr. Mc Clure though that with the exception of perhaps one or two of the resolutions they would be adopted unanimously and in order to save time he moved to amend by passing those to which there was no apparent objection and proceed to the consideration of the fourth and last resolution relative to President Johnson and the appointment of a State Central Committee.

A spirited debate ensued when Col. McClure's amendment was disagreed to and the amendment of Mr. Kirkpatrick was adopted.

The Convention then proceeded to consider the resolutions singly and upon the reading of the fourth, relative to President Johnson.

Mr. Carrigan, of Allegheny, moved to amend by substituting "that relying on the well tried loyalty and devotion of Andrew Johnson to the cause of the Union in the dark days of treason and rebellion remembering the patriotic conduct services and sufferings which in time past endeared his name to the Uniou party and now reposing full trust in his ability patriotism and integrity, we express the hope that the policy of his administration will be so shaped and conducted as to save the nation from the perils which still surround it.

Mr. Brown moved to amend the amendment by striking there from all after the words "Union party."

After considerable debate Mr. Mc Clure moved to postpone the resolution and its amendments indefinitely, as the best means of ascertaining the sense of the Convention on that subject. A point of order was raised when the President declared the motion of Mr. Mc Clure out of order. The question recurring on the amendment offered by Mr. Brown, the previous question was called and was not sustained.

After some further discussion, Messrs Carrigan and Brown both withdrew their amendments, and the original resolution as reported by the committee being again before the Convention the previous question was called and sustained and the resolution was agreed to yeas 109, nays 21.

The remainder of the resolutions were then adopted as reported by the committee.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Governor, which resulted as follows:

John W. Geary,	81
W. W. Ketchum,	30
J. K. Morehead,	19
Harry White,	3

General Geary having received a majority of all the votes cast was declared duly nominated and the nomination was made unanimous.

A resolution was then offered by Mr. Cochran of York, and unanimously adopted, commending the candidates of the Convention to the warm and hearty support of the Republicans of the State.

A committee of three was then appointed to wait upon Gen Geary and the gentlemen who were candidates before the Convention, and invite them to address the Convention.

During the absence of this committee, the Convention was addressed by the Hon. Mr. Marshall of Allegheny, and others.

When the committee returned the party was received by the Convention with the utmost enthusiasm.

General Geary having been conducted to the Speaker's chair, addresssed the delegates in acknowledgment of the high honor conferred on him by their unanimous preference He did not come before them vain enough to think that there was any personal superiority in himself over any of the other candidates named in connection with this nomination, but he did believe he was selected because he represented an element of strength in each community which had contributed to the salvation of the government during the hot blasts of war for the last five years, and which would continue to contribute to the maintenance of the national authority inviolate while freedom had a home in the United States and the name of God was worshipped in this country.

"This," said General Geary "was not the time to enter on an elaborate discussion of the issues involved in the campaign about to be inaugurated but this is the proper moment," said he "to pledge a full and explicit solemn acquiescence in the principles enunciated in the resolutions adopted by this Convention every word every sentiment, every truth uttered in these resolutions, reflected his feelings and agreed with his convictions and are most worthy of his approval He gloried to bear aloft a standard upon which was inscribed doctrines so sacred and principles so vital to the national life, and as he had battled beneath the flag of his country to maintain the national honor, so would he go forth to do fight beneath this banner for the glory and integrity of the Keystone State."

Gen. Geary reiterated his thanks, and after paying a noble tribute to the great Union party of the State' pledged himself again to support the principles of the platform upon which he was placed. At the conclusion of his speech the members of the Convention and the spectators in the gallery and in the rotunda, greeted him with shouts of enthusiasm which shook the old building to its very foundations. The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

THE FENIAN MOVEMENT.

TORONTO, C. W., March 10.—The Government call for volunteers is being responded to with the utmost alacrity. Bishop Lynch has issued a circular denouncing the Fenian movement. A circular published by the Customs Department specially instructs the officers to thoroughly search all the baggage of passengers coming into the provinces, and to detain all arms, weapons and munitions of war found or otherwise brought in or worn by passengers, who may be required to give their name and connection with a list of arms, etc., taken from them. Express goods are to be closely compared with their manifests, and packages may, with reasonable suspicion, be opened. Freight trains are to be carefully examined and no package not mentioned in the manifest will be allowed to pass. The cars are to be securely locked or sealed before they pass the frontier. The greatest vigilance is expected from the officers in seeing that the prohibtion against arms is enforced.

NEW YORK, March 10.—The *Express*, of this evening says it has excellent authority for stating that several conferences have taken place between Secretary Seward and Sir F. Bruce, the British Minister at Washington, upon the subject of the Fenian movements. The latter has been assured that no violation of the neutrality laws will be permitted. Should events demonstrate its necessity a proclamation will be promptly issued on the first attempt to violate the neutrality laws warning all engaged of the consequences.

BALTIMORE, March, 11.—There are rumors circulating here that a body of 800 Fenians will leave here to morrow evening by the Northern Central Railroad, for Canada, or some other place. It is proper to say that said reports are deemed entirely sensational.

NEW YORK, March 12.—The *World* of this morning says that companies and regiments of Fenians are being formed with great rapidity and it is calculated that General Sweeney will be able when he feels justified in calling for their services to procure 25,000 able bodied young men who have seen service in this city alone. It is known that 16,000 cartridge boxes and knapsecks were bought at auction last week, from a well known House in Park Place and quantities of arms and ammunition are being negotiated for from day to day by officers selected for that purpose. It is probable that Col. Tresham will command the first Fenian regiment from this city and a well known southern cavalry officer, the 2d. An artillery regiment is also being raised and an independent battalion for special service under the command of Col. Murphy, a veteran soldier.

The Herald says, Movements of significance were reported to be in process of preparation here yesterday and funds continue to pour in to the Fenian treasury.

In Washington it is said that the Fenians in order to exhibit the perfidy of the British Government will shortly make some astounding developments in regard to the direct assistance given by the agents of Earl Russell and the late rebellion in the south.

SOLDIER'S CONVENTION.—A convention of soldiers, was held in the Court House, in this city yesterday. Among other distinguished persons present were Generals White, Owen, Collis and Dollier. Gen. Joshua T. Owen acted as chairman, and Colonel Rogers, of Erie, as secretary. General Harry White offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Those citizenns who have borne arms in defence of the life of the nation, have peculiar interests and feelings in the present posture of the political affairs of the country, and are desirous of securing proper results of the late civil war and of assuring the future peace and harmony of the Union; *And whereas*, An expression of the desires and feelings of the late soldiers of the country cannot fail to have a salutary effect upon the political sentiment of Pennsylvania; therefore.

Resolved, That Major General J. F. Hartranft, late of the United States Army, and now a citizen of Norristown, is hereby requested and authorized to issue to the discharged soldiers of Pennsylvania a call for a Soldiers' Convention, to be held in the city of Pittsburg, on a day not later than May 10th, 1866, to be designated in said call; said Convention to be composed of not more than five delegates from each representative district of the State; the manner of selection of such delegates in the different districts to be designated in said call. *Harrisburg Telegraph March 9.*

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat,

REQUIRES IMMEDIATE ATTENTION AND SHOULD BE CHECKED. IF ALLOWED TO CONTINUE,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Affection, or an Incurable Lung Disease

IS OFTEN THE RESULT.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief.

FOR BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, CONSUMPTION & THROAT DISEASES,

Troches are used with always good success.

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS

will find *Troches* useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The Troches are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, each year find them in new localities in various parts of the world, and the *Troches* are universally pronounced better than other articles.

Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the *Worthless Imitations* that may be offered.

Sold everywhere in the United States, and Foreign countries, at 35 cents per box.

Nov. 10, 1865.

PUBLIC SALE
—OF—
Valuable Real Estate

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned administrator of Daniel T. Miller, late of South Woodberry township, in said county, deceased, will expose to sale by public vendue, on the premises, on

Saturday, the 17th day of March, 1866,

the following described real estate, situate in the township aforesaid, viz: 1st. the

MANSION FARM

of the said deceased, containing **102 acres**, neat measure, all cleared and under good fences, and having thereon erected two good painted weatherboarded Dwelling Houses, a large new bank barn weatherboarded and painted, with a horse-power house and sheep stable attached, with all other outbuildings necessary to make a farm comfortable and convenient. There are upon this property a good orchard of choice fruit and good water at the houses and barn. The land is all limestone land and in a high state of cultivation, and altogether the farm is one of the most desirable in Morrison's Cove. It is about one mile west of New Enterprise Post Office.

No. 2.

A tract of bottom land lying about one mile from the mansion place, containing **33 acres** and nine perches, nett measure. This tract is well timbered with white oak, rock oak, swamp oak and hickory timber, and will be sold altogether or in pieces to suit purchasers.

No. 3.

A tract of mountain land lying about one mile from tract No. 2—containing **36 acres** and one hundred and thirty nine perches. This tract is also timbered, principally with Chesnut timber.

TERMS—One third of the purchase money to remain in the hands of the purchaser, a lien upon the land, during the life-time of the widow—the interest thereon to be paid to her annually. One thrid of the remainder at the confirmation of the sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments without interest. The payments to be secured by judgment bonds.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day.

SAMUEL TEETER,
feb16:4t Administrator.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of John McVicker, late of Harrison township, deceased.

Letters Testamentary having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate will present them; properly authenticated for settlement.

DUNCAN McVICKER,
March 2:6t Schellsburg, Pa.,

NOTICE *TO SUBSCRIBERS OF THE BEDFORD COUNTY OIL COMPANY.*—Persons who subscribed to this company, by a resolution of the Board of Managers, are required to pay the first instalment, fifty per cent of the amount subscribed, without delay. The parties employed to sink the well are on the ground and ready to operate and the money must be forthcoming. By order of the Company.

GEORGE W. GUMP,
mar2:3m President.

PENSIONS! PENSIONS!

Pensioners are requested to forward their Pension Certificates to us and we will fill up and send them proper blank vouchers which they will sign and execute before a Justice of the Peace and return to us to enable us to draw all pension monies due them from the Government up to the 4th of March A. D. 1866. We will remit all monies thus collected promptly by check or otherwise without further trouble or expense to the Pensioner.

DURBORROW & LUTZ.

Claim Agents,
mar2: Bedford, Pa.

ALLEGHENY

Male and Female Seminary,

Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

P. W. HUGHES, J. A. STEWART, } Principals and Proprietors.

The Spring Quarter of this Institution will open TUESDAY, APRIL 10th, 1866. This institution is very pleasantly situated in Friend's Cove, eight miles from Bedford, the terminus of the Huntingdon & Bedford Rail Road, and 24 miles from Cumberland, a station on the Baltimore & Ohio R. R., Rainsburg is a small, quiet, and exceedingly healthy town, in the midst of beautiful scenery, and sufficiently removed from the influence of large towns and cities to render it a most desirable location for a Literary Insitution; its inhabitants are moral and religious and there are but few temptations to vice, idleness or dissipation; situated in a rich agricultural section, this Institution for Young Ladies and Gentlemen, is decidedly the *cheapest* in the country; it is organized on the most approved plan of the best Institutions of the land; its main object is, to impart sound learning. All branches, scientific, classical, and ornamental taught: The mental and moral culture are carefully attended to, and (without sectarian prejudice or bias,) a due respect for religion is inculcated both by precept and example. "In things necessary, unity; in things doubtful, liberty; and in all things, Charity."

For circular and information, address

HUGHES & STEWART,
mar2 Rainsburg, Bedford co., Pa.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE
—OF—
VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned administrators of the estate of John Smith, Esq., late of the Borough of Schellsburg, dec'd, will sell at public sale, on the premises, the real estate of said deceased, situate in the Borough of Schellsburg aforesaid,

Saturday, the 24th day of March, inst.,

at 10 o'clock A. M., of said day, consisting of **Lot No. 13**, fronting 60 feet on Pittsburg street, and extending back 240 feet to an alley, adjoining an alley aud lot of Samuel Corl on the west, having thereon erected

A Two Story Brick Mansion House, Brick Store House and Stable. Wash House, Carriage House, Wood Shed and Granary,

a well of good water and a cistern, and a fine variety of choice fruits on the premises.

ALSO, **Lot No. 14**, adjoining the above, and of same dimensions, having thereon erected

A Large 2 Story Brick Blacksmith Shop,

(easily converted into a dwelling,)

A Frame Office and Stable.

This is a very desirable property, in good regair, and in a very pleasant village.

TERMS CASH. If desired time might be given for a portion of the purchase money. All particulars can be had by calling upon JOHN P. REED, Attorney, at Bedford, or the subscribers at Schellsburg.

J. PIPER SMITH,
SIMON L. HAMMAKER,
mar2:4t Administrators

AGENTS WANTED!

Now in Press and will be Ready Soon,

HEADLY'S HISTORY OF THE WAR

Complete in two volumes. Also issued complete in one volume. The best, cheapest, most interesting, popular and valuable History of the Rebellion published, which is fully attested by the Enormous Sale it has reached of **300,000** Volumes, and is now selling with increased rapidity. Sold only by Subscription. Exclusive territory given. For full particulars send for Circular. Address

AMERICAN PUBLISHING COMPANY.
148 Asylum Street, Hartford, Conn.
SCRANTON & BURR, Agents. mar2

ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN

andtherefore you ought to

INSURE

IN THE

PROVIDENT LIFE INSURANCE

AND

Investment Company of Chicago.

Railway Travelers,
Insure yourselves against Accidents
Railroad Officers and Employees,
Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Boatmen, Masters and Sailors of vessels, and all Travellers by water carriage,
Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Coachmen, and all who Travel by Stage,
Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Hotel Keepers, Merchants and Professional Men,
Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Machinists, Builders and all Mechanics,
Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Farmers and all others,

We earnestly entreat you not to suffer a moment's delay, but avail yourselves of the first opportunity to insure against death, and confinement from your regular duties.

For a trifling sum we will insure you for from **$500** to **$10,000** in case of death, and pay you from **$5** to **$50** per week compensation, if you are disabled from business.

C. HOLLAND, Sec'y.
DURBORROW & LUTZ, Agents. febS

MUSIC STORE.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

B. M. GREENE has opened his Music Store, one door west of W. Lewis' Book Store, where he keeps constantly on hand STEINWAY & SONS' and GAEHLE'S Piano Manufacturing Company's PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.S' MELODEONS; Guitars, Violins, Fifes, Flutes; Guitar and Violin Strings.

MUSIC BOOKS—Golden Chain, Golden Shower, Golden Censor, Golden Trio, &c. &c.

SHEET MUSIC.—He is constantly receiving from Philadelphia all the latest music, which persons at a distance wishing, can order, and have sent them by mail at publisher's prices.

☞ Pianos and Organs Warranted for FIVE years.

Those wishing to buy any of the above articles are invited to call and examine mine before purchasing elsewhere. My prices are the same as in New York and Philadelphia.

Circulars of Instruments sent promptly upon application, with any additional information desired.

B. M. GREENE,
Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.,
One door west of Lewis' Book Store.
or, Dr. C. N. HICKOK, Bedford, Pa.
dec8:1y

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.

Estate of William Stoner, late of Monroe township, deceased.

Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, on said estate, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same must present them properly authenticated for settlement.

MARY ANN STONER,
F'b8:6t Administratrix.

CATARACT, 40 YEARS.

MRS. ASCHCOM, from Bedford, stopping with her sister, Mrs. Williams, near the corner of Baldwin and Penn streets, Pittsburgh, has had Cataract on both eyes over 40 years, causing total blindness for the last nine years. Lately Dr. Sterrett, of Pittsburgh, removed the cataract. She now sees to read without the aid of glasses.—*Presbyterian Banner.* jan5:2m.

J. L. LEWIS,

Having purchased the Drug Store, lately owned by Mr. H. C. Reamer, takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he has just returned from the cities, with a well selected stock of

DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
DYE STUFFS,
PERFUMERY,
TOILET ARTICLES,
STATIONERY,
COAL OIL,
COIL OIL LAMPS,
and CHIMNEYS.

Best brands of
CIGARS, SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO,
FRENCH CONFECTIONS, &c. &c.

The stock of Drugs and Medicines consist of the purist quality, and selected with great care. General assortment of

POPULAR PATENT MEDICINES.

The attention of the Ladies is particularly invited to the stock of

PERFUMERY, TOILET AND FANCY ARTICLES,

consisting of the best perfumes of the day—Cologne, Soaps, Preparations for the hair, complexion and teeth; Camphor oil for chapped hands; Teeth and Hair brushes, Combs, Port Monies, &c. &c.

Of STATIONERY there is a fine assortment: Billet, Note, Letter, Cap, and Mourning Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Ink, Blank Deeds, Power of Attorneys, Drafting Paper, Marriage Certificates, &c. &c. Also, a large quantity of books, which will be sold very cheap.

Best quality of COAL OIL to be found in the market, Coal oil Lamps, Hinge burners, can be lighted without removing the chimney, all patterns and prices. Glass Lanterns, very neat, for burning coal oil. Lamp Chimneys of an improved pattern. Lamp shades of beautiful patterns.

HOWE'S FAMILY DYE COLORS—the shades being light brown drab, snuff brown, dark brown, light and dark blue, light and dark green, yellow, pink, orange, royal purple, scarlet, maroon, magenta, cherry and black.

HUMPHREY'S HOMŒPATHIC REMEDIES.

CIGARS of best brands. Smokers can rely on a good cigar.

TOBACCO: Rose Smoking Tobacco, Michigan and Solace fine cut, Natural Leaf, Twist and Fig Plug.

Finest and purest FRENCH CONFECTIONS.

PURE DOMESTIC WINES, consisting of Grape, Blackberry and Elderberry, for medicinal use.

The attention of Physicians is invited to the stock of Drugs and Medicines, which they can purchase at reasonable prices.

Country merchant's orders promptly filled. Goods put up with neatness and care, and at reasonable terms.

J. L. LEWIS designs keeping a first class Drug Store, and having on hand at all times a general assortment of goods. Being a Druggist of several years experience, Physicians can rely on having their Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded.

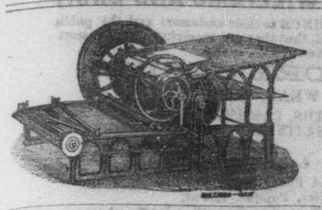
Bedford, Feb. 9, 1866.

FURS. FURS. FURS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CHARLES OAKFORD & S

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1866.

ADVERTISE! ADVERTISE!

The Bedford INQUIRER has the largest circulation in this part of Pennsylvania. It is therefore one of the best mediums in the country for advertisers.

☞If you are a Lawyer, Doctor or other professional man, advertise.

☞If you want to sell goods, advertise.

☞If you want to buy a farm, advertise.

☞If you want to sell a farm, advertise.

☞If you want employment, advertise.

☞If you want to employ help, advertise.

☞If you want to buy a house, advertise.

☞If you want to buy or sell a lot, advertise.

☞If you want to buy or sell cattle, advertise.

☞If you want to buy or sell grain, advertise.

☞If you want to advance your interests generally, advertise!

EPISCOPAL SERVICES.—There will be the usual services on Sunday next at 10½ a. m. and 3½ p. m. In the afternoon the Rev. Mr. Barrow will continue his course of Sermons on the women of the New Testament. Subject: "The Woman of Samaria."

John, I lost some clothes last week;
To you I've come advise to seek,
Why, Will, your course is plain I think,
You want a bottle of Indellible ink,
from J. L. Lewis' Drug Store.
Ask for Payson's; used with a common pen, and without a preperation. Perfectly indellible.

☞ Many of our Subscribers, whose subscription expired on the first of April, 1865, have not paid up yet, they would do well to remember that we charge $3.00 for subscriptions not paid within the year. All money sent by mail at our risk if enclosed in presence of the Postmaster. Send us $2.00 at once and save the extra dollar.

☞"Simpleton" will remember in the future, that printers never use anonymous scribblings. All communications must come accompanied by a responsible name or they will be thrown under the table.

☞ The School Teacher that has been "Abroad" for the last four months is coming home. We see many smiling faces, whose owners have been distributed over the broad acres of Bedford county in the eight by ten school houses, an our side walks. Welcome home, the little folks are happy that you have taken you flight.

INSTALEATION OF OFFICERS.—On Wednesday evening, January 31, 1866, the Bedford Lodge, No 148, of the Independent Order of Good Templars, was organized in this place.

The following officers were installed to serve for the present quarter:

W. C. T. William Gephart, W. V. T. Annie D. Shuck, W. S. J. Reed Yeager, W. T. P. H. Shires, W. A. S. Lizzie Bollinger, W. F. S. Henry Nicodemous, W. M. Job. M. Shoemaker, W. D. M. Lavinia McKinley, W. I. G. Ella Weisel, W. O. G. William Cook, W. C. Rev. A. R. Miller, W. R. H. S. A. M. Moorehead, W. L. H. S. Samuel D. Middleton, P. W. C. T. A. J. Middleton.

THE CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.—The statement is made that an offer of $3,000,000 has been made by a prominent capitalist in behalf of the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne road, to extend the Pittsburg and Connellsville road to Cumberland, there to connect with the Baltimore and Ohio, thus constituting a new and independent route from Chicago to Baltimore and also to Washington, as soon as the proposed line from that city to Point of Rocks is completed.—*Exchange*.

LECTURES.—The fourth Lecture, in the course of Cemetery Lectures, will be delivered by Rev. H. Heckerman on, Tuesday evening next, the 20th inst. Subject: "National Sports and Popular Amusements."

The Lecture by Rev. Barrow, on Tuesday evening last being the second on London and London Life fully justified the expectation raised by the first, and was listened to with delight by an attentive and appreciative audience. It gives us pleasure to note the increasing interest felt in these lectures as evinced by the larger attendance on each succeeding evening. Though the attendance has been as large as was expected at the beginning of the course of lectures, there are still many who have never encouraged them by their presence, though they would be both entertained and instructed, as well as have the pleasure of knowing that they were at the same time encouraging a laudable enterprise and setting a good example for others. Let us have a still larger attendance on the succeeding lectures. The Court House should be filled and will be if all attend who ought.

☞ Capt. Frank Holsinger, of the 19th United States Colored Infantry, stationed, until lalely at Brownsville, Texas, as will be learned by a letter from him in another part of this paper, has been transferred to the Freedmen's Bureau, and ordered to report to Beaumont, Jefferson county, Texas, for duty. Before leaving for his new field of labor, he was presented by his command with a splendid sword and belt as a mark of the high respect in which he is held by those over whom he has been placed for the last two years. Capt. Holsinger went into the service at the breaking out of the rebellion as a private in the 8th regiment of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, and for three years he endured all the hardships through which that historic organization passed, steadily refusing any promotion. When the order for the organization of the colored troops was promulgated, he applied to the Board of Examiners for a commission as a Second Lieutenant in one of the colored Regiments. Instead of a Second Lieutenancy, contrary to his expectations, he received a Captain's commission. Since then he has participated in many battles with his troops. Before Petersburg he received a severe wound in the left arm which crippled him for life. We predict for him a brilliant success in his new position. There lives no more earnest friend of the down-trodden negro than Captain Frank Holsinger.

SOUTHERN PENNSYLVANIA AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.—While in Harrisburg a few days since, Senator Householder drew our attention to a bill entitled "An Act authorizing the Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvenia railway company to construct a railroad from Connellsville to Pittsburg, with branches; extending the time for commencing, and repealing the limitation as to the time of constructing the main line of said road; authorizing connections with roads chartered by the State of Virginia or Western Virginia and changing the time of the annual meeting of the Stockholders of said company" which bill, we were informed, had passed the House of Representatives several days previously without any opposition. Part of the second section of this bill reads thus: "That so much of the said act incorporating the said Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania railway company as limit the time for the construction of the main line of their road to three years from the passage thereof be and the same is hereby repealed, and that THE TIME FOR COMMENCEMENT OF THE CONSTRUCTION THEREOF SHALL BE EXTENDED FOR THREE YEARS FROM THE PASSAGE OF THIS ACT." This is what we have been expecting for sometime, so that it does not take us by surprise; but we must confess that we are surprised that two Representatives, sent especially to Harrisburg to guard the immediate interest of the counties of Somerset, Bedford and Fulton, should allow a measure of such vital importance to their constituents to pass without a word of opposition or evena protest. Every intelligent man in the district knows that the Pennsylvania Central was charged with seeking the charter of the Southern Pennsylvania for the express purpose of occupying the ground and keeping other parties from putting down an opposition road. So formidable was the opposition to the scheme that it was only passed by embodying a proviso in the bill that the company must organize in ninty days and complete the main line of road in three years. This was a compromise, a stoop to conquer, and having succeeded in getting the charter so much desired the Pennsylvania Central comes back to the body that placed it under obligations to fulfil its contract within a specified time, when the greater portion of that time has expired, and asks the same body to give it as much more time to *commence the construction* as it before stipulated to complete it in. Glaring and rascally as this proposition is two representatives well acquainted with the suspicions of their constituents in regard to the good faith of this over-grown monopoly, having the best interests of those who selected them at stake, allow this bill to pass without even acquainting those most deeply interested. We here say that no legislation could affect the people of this representative district more than this bill. At least eighty miles of this road will run through the heart of these counties, entering the eastern border of Fulton and going out on the western line of Somerset, thus directly interesting nineteenth of the entire population. Its construction will dispense millions of money to the citizens of the district and almost every man, woman and child will be benefitted by it. With these truths staring us in the face our Representatives allow this subtle monopoly to diddle away three years at a time to gratify the inordinate avarice of those who only care for themselves. It is time that the people of this district aroused themselves from their unaccountable lethargy and returned to the Legislature men who have the ability and the decision of character to stand up and defend our interest. No section of Pennsylvania to-day, has greater interests at stake than Southern Pennsylvania and it is high time that these interests were properly taken care of. If the Southern Penna. charter were out of the way to-morrow not less than half or dozen companies, composed of the heaviest capitalist in the land, would compete for the route but here we are tied up like Parhasius to the cold rocks of Mount Caucasus, with the vultures devouring at our vitals, unable to resist, or to break the fetters that bind us.

It is due to Mr. Householder to say that he is making every preparation to meet the issue in the Senate. He has drawn up the following substitute for the Section ab ove quoted:

"Section 2. That so much of the said article incorporating the said Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania railway company as limits the time for the construction of the main line of this road in three years from the passage thereof be and the same is hereby extended for the period of five years, *provided*, that portion of the main line situated between Mount Dallas and Buffalo Run, in the county of Bedford, be placed under contract within one year from and after the passage of this act."

We do not expect that this amendment will prevail. All the Pennsylvania Railroad will have to do will be to raise a dust and those who do its work, however dirty, will come to the rescue and force its demands through with out a jar in the music of Legislation. If the bill becomes a law we earnestly hope the Governor will veto it, but we have reason to expect the worst.

LEASE OF THE BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—A rumor has been floating about our streets for the last few weeks in regard to the lease of the Broad Top Railroad by the Pennsylvania Railroad company. We have made diligent inquiry in regard to the matter, and find that negotiations are pending between the respective Companies, for this purpose. The only obstacle, which has, thus far prevented the consummation of the design has been the rolling stock of the road. The Central Company does not manifest a willing to take the rolling stock belonging to the Broad Top Company. But we do not see how this can obviate the contemplated lease, as the stock is certainly not of so much value as to interfere with a project of so much importance to the stockholders of the Broad Top Company. We have very little sympathy for the Central road, nevertheless, we hope this change will be promptly made, as the Broad Top road requires regeneration.

SEQUEL TO THE MOORE MARBOURG AFFAIR.—Joseph Moore, the man who killed Marbourg some two years ago at Johnstown for improper intimacy with his wife, for which crime he was tried and sentenced to six years imprisonment, but was afterwards pardoned, has turned up again. It will be remembered that after his restoration to freedom, he hastened to again embrace his wife, who was the guilty cause of all his troubles, and that together the two removed to Iowa. The story goes that this unfortunate woman, whom surely the devil must have instigated, again deserted her ousband; who han sunk his hopes almost of heaven for her smiles and eloped with a minister of the Disciples Church. Moore followed the twain, and meeting his wifes paramour in the street in chicago his had was once more dyed in human blood. He was for the offence convicted, and recently hung for the second murder committed by him.

NEW YORK SWINDLING CONCERNS.—We are almost daily in the receipt of propositions from New York swindling establishments, to embark in their lottery, prize jewelry, and other deceptive enterprises, or to advertise their fraudulent schemes for the fleecing of the uninitiated. Against our better judgment we have, on several occasions, admitted these notices in our columns, when vouched for by our responsible advertising agents, but now give notice that, henceforth, our paper cannot be made the medium for circulating such rascality, and we warn our readers against being deceived by them. We have received a number of "certificates," pledging to us gold watches, diamond pins, etc., provided we send forward, in advance a specified amount in cash; these articles, generally prove worthless. Another enterprising genius pledges himself to guarantee us a prize of $1,500 in a Kentucky lottery, for the small consideration of ten dollars to be sent to him by return mail having kindly selected us "as a prominent individual in the community to show the Greenbacks." This amount at the present time, would place us beyond pecuniary want, but, as we had not just then ten dollars to spare, we notified this friend of humanity that he might safely enclose the amount to our address, deducting for himself all necessary and reasonable expenses.—We shall not fail to notify our friends of its receipt but, in the meantime, suggest to them to be wide awake against the trickery of all such swindlers.

In unison with the above, chimes in the following resolution, in reference to New York advertising agencies, adopted at a recent meeting of the publishers of Pennsylvania:—

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the integrity and financial ability of S. M. Pettingill & Co., and we consider Mather & Co., and Abbot & Co., as unmitigated scoundrels.—*Cumberland Union*.

The above says so well what we intended to say for some time, that we transfer it literally to our columns. The experience of the *Union* is our experience. Almost every mail conveys to our office some scheme of the kind above alluded to, or the proposition of some bogus Advertising Agency. We have long since discontinued receiving offers from these gentry unless accompanied by the cash which never happens. The fools can not, certainly, be all dead, or these lottery schemes would long since have proved a burden and their proprietors turned their attention to more honorable employment. We unite with all good people in warning the unguarded and uninitiated against these vile practices at deception.

SANITARY MEASURES.—Now is the time to go to work if we value life, health and comfort during the coming summer. The few days of sunshine have already begun to develop noxious odors from filthy alleys and backyards, that give warning of what is in store for us if we do not promptly go to work. The unusual amount of sickness prevailing in our town last autumn was the result, in great part, of the filthy condition of the streets and the town generally. The borough officers seemed to be entirely indifferent and are so still. To-day is the election let the people elect men who will not only attend to this but to the many other duties that have been grossly neglected heretofore. Not only are our streets at present in an unpardonably filthy condition, but there are scores of back yards and alleys which in the next few months, unless speedily and thoroughly cleansed, will be reeking with noisome smells and noxious vapors and which, in spite of our pure mountain air, when fugitives from cholera in the cities shall crowd our town in the summer, will be a pressing invitation to that dire pestilence to visit us in our mountain homes. In this as in many other matters an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure. Let us have an early and thorough cleaning up of streets, alleys, back-yards, sinks, water courses, &c. and we will be secure even from the fear of cholera or any other epidemic.

IMPORTANT TO SOLDIERS AND THEIR FRIENDS.

A number of professed claim agents at Washington have been flooding the country with circulars, offering their services to soldiers or their friends in securing bounty land warrants, upon the receipt of a fee. In order to prevent imposition being practised upon any of our readers, we give place to the following letter from the Secretary of the Interior, received by Eugene Snyder, Esq., in reply to inquiries made by him relative to the matter referred to:

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, February 27, 1866.

SIR—In reply to your letter of the 24th inst I have to state that bounty land has not been provided for the soldiers of the war of 1861, and that if you will forward to me one of the circulars issued by the agents here to which you refer, I will endeavor to correct any misapprehension or misrepresentation which may seem to exist.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES HARLAN, *Secretary*.

TO EUGENE SNYDER, ESQ., Harrrisburg.

The above is from the Harrisburg *Telegraph*. This county has been flooded with circulars by scamps who intend to swindle the soldier out of his honest dues. We caution all parties against having any thing to do with these scoundrels. When Congress makes any provision for land or additional bounty we will let our soldier friends know it.

NEWS OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD.—The following items we copy from our neighbors:

A man was instantly killed on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Summerhill, Cambria county, a few days since.

An old resident of Somerset county, whilst recently on a visit to some friends in Cambria county committed suicide.

John Anderson, Esq., of Huntingdon county, fell lately, broke his arm and otherwise seriously injured himself.

Col. Jacob Higgins, of Williamsburg is a candidate for the Legislature in the Blair district. Col. Higgins was in active service from the beginning of the war until its close.

The work on the new Rolling Mill is being pushed forward rapidly. Preparations are now being made for the laying of the foundation, and the great high stacks are already removed.—*Hol. Whig*.

David G. Owens of Spruce Creek, Huntingdon county, sold out his store a few days ago for the sum of $7,000 and lost it all that night whilst sleeping in his own bed room. Some burglar made a lucky draw.

The Hollidaysburg Male and Female Seminary will open on the 7th of May, for a session of twenty-one weeks. Rev. Waugh, the principal is a thorough gentleman and scholar and a worthy practical teacher.

Philip S. Noon, Esq., died in Ebensburg, on the 7th inst. He was a lawyer of ability and had been District Attorney of Cambria county six years.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW for January (Leonard Scott & Co 38 Walker St. New York) is on our table, we note its contents as follows "Livingstone's Zambesi and its Tributaries," "Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicerter," "Tennyson's Enoch Arden," "M. Sainet Beuer," "Grote's Plato," "Miss Berry's Memories," "Palgraves Aradia," "Caricature and Grotesque in Literature & Art," "The coming Session."

GRADUATED at Duff's Mercantile College, Pittsburgh:

J. S. Trait, Decatur, Illinois.
O. B. Dent, New Comerstown, Ohio.
John S. Wilkin, Londonderry, Ohio.
J. F. Birney, Deersville, Ohio.
Samuel B. Dawson, Smith's Ferry, Pa.
James Lynch, Pittsburgh.
Wm. W. King, Sandy, Ohio.
J. E. Byers, Brookfield, Ohio.
N. D. Hooper, Frederickton, New Brunswick.
Clarence K. Tidball, New Castle, Pa.
John Hazlett, Allegheny city.
C. W. Burt, Worthington, Ohio.
H. C, Hunter, Bridgeport, Ohio.
George P. Davis, Minerva, Ohio.
C. C. Gray, Turtle Creek, Pa.
Thomas Moses, Johnstown, Pa.
Wm. M. Riddle, Canonsburg, Pa.
Wm. J. Stungeon, Pittsburgh.
M. M. Braden, Beaver, Pa.
J. B. Stewart, St. Clairsville, Ohio.
F. Miskimen, New Comerston, Ohio.
Griffith A. Taylor, Monongahela, City, Pa.
T. D. Stewart, Pittsburgh.
A. L. Hoover, Clearfield, Pa.
George W. Butcher; Atchison, Kansas.
Wm. W. Nowell, Summerfield; Ohio.
Charles W. Philpot, Summerfield, Ohio.
C. H. Burwell, Zanesville, Ohio.
Thomas A. Brierly, Cleveland, Ohio.
A. Disque, Powhattan Point, Ohio.
Wm. L. Metcalf, Girard, Ohio.
George B. Dawson, Rochester, Pa.

All of whom passed the usual searching examinations of the College satisfactorily, and who will, no doubt, hereafter distinguish themselves by an honorable proficiency in business. Each graduate was awarded the beautiful diploma of the College, as a credential of his proficiency, of his industry and of his exemplary deportment during his course of study.

BLACKWOOD, for February (Reprint by Leonard Scott & Co) contains much instructive and interesting reading matter under the following heads "What will the Government do," "Sir Brooke Fossbrooke-Part IX," "Memories of the Confederate War for Independence-Part VI," "A visit to the Big Trees," "Religio Spenseri," "General Lanonciere," "Miss Majoribanks—Part XII," "Stewart Mill on Mind and Matter," "Cornelius O'Dowel upon Men and Women, and other things in General—Part XXI"

THE EECTIC MAGAZINE FOR MARCH, comes to us freighted with interesting celections of foreign Literature, among which we note "Two Poets of England" from temple bar, "The Cup"—A Fairy Tale by George Sands, from Revue des Deux Mondes, "The Military Situation in India" from Frazers Magazine, "The Beau-monde and the Demi-Monate in Paris," from the Saturday Reviews. Published by W. H. Bidwell No. 5 Beekman St. New York.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF CANDIDATES

All persons desiring us to announce their names for the various nominations to be made by the Republican County Convention will be charged as follows: Senator and Representative $4.00; Prothonotary and Sheriff $3.00; Associate Judge and Commissioner $2.00; all others $1.00. Cash or a responsible name to accompany the announcement:

SHERIFFALTY.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM DIBERT, of Bedford Borough, as a suitable person for the nomination of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention.

We are authorized to announce Capt. N. C. EVANS as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Union County Convention.

BEDFORD MARKET.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

BEDFORD, Pa., March 15.

Flour	$10.00	Coffee	40
Wheat	1.80	Sugar	18a25
Corn	70	Hams	25a30
Rye	85	Shoulder	20
Oats	40	Sides	20
Flaxseed	2.00	Best Syrup per gal.	1.60
Butter	30	Molasses	1.00a1.20
Eggs	25	Tallow	12
Soap	8a10	Wool	45a50
Potatoes	1.00	Feathers	75
White Beans	2.00	Dried Apples per lb	8
Lard per lb	25	Dried Peaches "	20
Beef, fore quarter,	10	Pork, per hund.	12.00
" hind "	12		

MARRIED.

On the morning of Feb. 21st, 1866, at the residence of Lewis M. Piper, Hopewell tp., Bedford co., Pa., by the Rev. S. Lawrence, Capt. HARVEY WISHART, of Fulton co., Pa., to Miss R. BECKIE PIPER, of the first named place.

On the evening of Feb. 21st, at the residence of the bride's mother, Fulton co., Pa., by the Rev. Mr. Mathers, J. T. PIPER, of Bedford co. Pa., to Miss MOLLIE WISHART.

DIED.

Near St. Clairsville, Bedford co., March 5th, SARAH JANE, daughter of Sarah J. Steinman, aged 14 years, 4 months, and 21 days.

"Peace to her ashes."

On the 2d inst., in Middle Woodberry, Bedford county, ABRAHAM KOKANOUR, son of Jacob and Anna Kokanour, aged 19 years, 8 months and and 5 days.

"His sufferings on earth now are ore,
His spirit dwells on Canaan's happy shore"

New Advertisements.

$50 REWARD.—The undersigned lost, between Schellsburg and the residence of Mr. Barns, on the 1st of March inst., a black Morocco Pocket-Book, containing $152 in Greenbacks, principally $10 and $20 denominations, also a note on R. B. & John Burges, for $200, and other papers and receipts. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the pocket book and its contents. G. W. ADAMS,
Mar. 16, 3t. Alum Bank, Pa.

NOTICE.
My wife Sarah Hipple having left my bed and board without any cause or provication, I hereby notify all persons from trusting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting. JACOB HIPPLE.
March 16.

AGENTS WANTED,
To take orders for the best Selling Book now published, *THRILLING STORIES OF THE GREAT REBELLION*, Comprising heroic adventures and hair-breadth escapes of Soldiers, Scouts, Spies and Refugees; daring exploits of Smugglers, Guerillas, Desperadoes and others; Tales of Loyal and Disloyal Women; Stories of the Negro, &c., with incidents of Fun and Merriment in Camp and Field. By Lieut. Colonel Charles S. Greene, late of the United States Army. Handsomely illustrated with engravings on steel and in oil colors.
Send for circulars and see the liberal terms offered.
CHAS. S. GREENE & Co., Publishers,
No. 134 S. Third St. Philadelphia.
March 16, 4t.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.
Estate of JOHN W. BEELER, deceased.
The Register of Bedford county having granted letters of Administration upon the Estate of John W. Beeler, late of Bedford township, deceased, to the subscriber residing in Bedford borough, all persons having claims against said estate are requested to make the same known without delay, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment.
J. W. LINGENFELTER,
March 16. Administrator.

S. E. HENRY.....WM. P. JOHNSTON.....T. S. JOHNSTON

S. E. HENRY & CO.

FORWARDING
and
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

and wholesale and retail dealers in

Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes,
Ready-made Clothing, Cedar and
Willow-ware, Carpets, Oil Cloths
Queensware, Hardware, Iron,
Nails, Fish, Flour, Feed,
Coal, Plaster, Salt, &c.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

CASH paid for all kinds of

GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED, WOOL, BARK

&c. &c.

Huntingdon, Pa., March 16, 1866.-1y

PUBLIC SALE
-OF-
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.
By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Bedford county, the undersigned Administrator of the Estate of John Smith, late of Southampton, County aforesaid, deceased will sell at public outcry, upon the premises on Saturday the 7th day of April, 1866, all the following described farm or tract of land adjoining lands of Hugh Lain, Jacob Litchty, John Robinson and Elisha smith, containing 161 acres and 93 perches more or less, about 60 acres cleared and under fence and the balance well timbered, with a good two story log dwelling house, and stable thereon erected. There is also a Spring of excellent water and Orchard of choice fruit upon the premises. Terms made known on day of sale
BENJAMIN MALOTT,
March 16. Administrator.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
Valuable Real Estate.
By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Bedford county—the undersigned Admiuistrator of the Estate of John Weimer, late of Union township in the County of Bedford, Penn'a, deceased will sell at public sale upon the premises on *SATURDAY*, the 14th day of April, 1866, all the following described tract of land, situate in said township, adjoining lands of Anthony Clingerman, Benjamin Wills and others, containing 225 acres more or less, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, with a two and a half story log House, double log Barn and other outbuildings thereon erected. There is also a spring of good water, and small orchard upon the premises. Terms made known on day of sale.
LEVAN WEIMER, Administrator.
WM. LASHLY, Auctioneer.
March 16, 1866.

POTATOES! POTATOES!
20,000 BUSHELS.
For Planting and Table Use.
We invite the attention of Farmers, Dealers and others to our Stock of POTATOES, consisting of all the standard varieties—

Peach Blows,	Monitors,
Buck Eyes,	Cusco,
Mercers,	Jacksons,
Prince Alberts,	Early White Sprouts,
Garnet Chili,	" Dykeman, &c., &c.

from various sections of the Country—all of which we will sell in lots to suit Purchasers, at lowest Wholesale Market Prices!
WOODRUFF & BRO.,
Produce Commission Merchants, No. 4 Arch st., and 54 North Wharves, Philadelphia.
March 16, 4t.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
The Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name of J. B. Williams and Brother is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
All persons owing accounts or notes to said Firm will please call and settle immediately as in a short time they will be placed in other hands for collection.
J. B. WILLIAMS,
S. D. WILLIAMS.
Bloody Run, Pa. March 16, 1866.

The undersigned having taken the stand heretofore occupied by J. B. Williams & Brother wishes to say to his friends that he feels grateful for past favors and begs a continuance of the same. But will give notice that he cannot sell goods on long credits and persons buying must not leave their accounts stand over six months.
J. B. WILLIAMS.
Bloody Run, Pa., March 16, 1866-3 m.

TO SORGHUM GROWERS.
All persons desiring to obtain sorghum seed will be accommodated by calling at the stores of Shuck & Bros., and G. Blymyer & Son, Bedford, and at John E. Colvin's, Schellsburg. The undersigned is agent for Clark's Cane Mills and Cook's Evaporator. All communications directed to him, at Schellsburg, will be promptly attended to. In his absence, Mr. J. E. Colvin will act for him. J. HENRY SCHELL.
March 16, 4t.

To the Honorable Judges of the Court of Quarter Session of Bedford county, Pa.

The Grand Jury at February Term, 1866, respectfully submit the following report: After a careful inspection of the Poor House of the county aforesaid, We are of the opinion that the Building in which the paupers are kept is in a very bad condition and totally unfit for the purpose for which it is intended, because the house in addition to the decay seems to be too small for the comfortable quartering of the paupers and wayfarers that continually crowd it. It would doubtless be beneficial to the poor (as it is essentially necessary that another house should be provided) and also to the taxpayers to have a location remote from the Borough of Bedford and the turnpike. A Poor House whether it is to be brick or not, and not only this, but in consequence of the filthy condition which the house always seems to be in, is a very excellent source for Epidemics which would spread with great rapidity over this entire community.

All of which is respectfully submitted this Fourteenth day of February, 1866
J. E. SATTERFIELD,
March 16. Foreman.

To the Honorable Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Bedford county, Pa.

The Grand Jury at February Term, 1866, Respectfully submits the following Report of the Jail of the County aforesaid as follows:—

The Locks and Keys in our opinion are insufficient for the safe keeping of Prisoners.

The *Rooms* also appear to be detrimental to the health of the prisoners on account of the existence of an offensive smell, insufficient, and dirty Bed *clothing*, and torn chaff ticks.

The Rear wall of the Jail Building on the outside is being much injured in consequence of the bad condition of the spouting, the wall receiving water from the roof, rendering it measurably easy for prisoners breaking through and effecting their escape.

It is also noticed that one Room is used for smoking *Bacon*. Rendering it extremely dangerous from fire.

A Coal house is also situated against the wall of the Jail building in the rear yard, and *other* rubbish.

All of which is respectfully submitted, this fourteenth day of February, 1866.
J. E. SATTERFIELD,
March 16. Foreman.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.
Estate of HENRY HORN, late of Schellsburg Borough, Bedford county, deceased.
Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, on the said estate. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same must present them properly authenticated for settlement.
ISAAC HORN,
JOSEPH H. HORN,
mar9:6t Administrator.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford county for the year ending Jan. 1st, 1866.

Geo. Blymire, Treas'r		DR.
To balance in hands at last settlement		$1696 01
Amount received from Collectors		5639 60
" "	Geo. Widel	19 50
" "	J B Noble, fines,	8 75
" "	H Moses, interest,	8
" Exonerations allowed collectors,		252 9
" Per centage " "		302
		$7920
		C
By cash paid on sundry checks as follows, vi		
Applebutter		1
Out-door paupers		4
Beef		7
Grain		
Merchandise		1
Issuing Orders		
Bacon		2
Money loaned		6.
Blacksmithing		7
Overpaid on Duplicates		110
John Snyder		400
Coffins		20
Coal		70 5
Groceries		131 4:
Tobacco		110 98
Hardware and Tinware		65 34
Interest on sundry checks		296 39
salary to Directors, Steward, Clerk, Physician, Attorney, Treasurer, and late Stewards, William Leary and George Widel		1162 16
Sundry expenses		$611 47
Exonerations allowed collectors		252 91
Per centage " "		302 77
Amount in hands of Treasurer		138 07
		$7920 24
Amount due from Collectors		$5104 56

We the undersigned, Auditors of Bedford county, do certify that we have examined the foregoing account of Geo. Blymire, Treasurer, of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford county and find the same to be just and true as above stated, and that there is a balance in the hands of said Treasurer of $138 07

Witness our hands and seals this 4th day of January A. D. 1866.
DANIEL BARLEY, [L. S.]
DAVID EVANS, [L. S.]
JAS. MATTINGLY [L. S.]
Attest: T. R. GETTYS, Clerk.

STATEMENT AND REPORT of GEO. WIDEL, steward of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford county, from Jan. 1st 1865, till April 1st, 1865, and SAMUEL DEFIBAUGH, Steward of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford county from April 1st, 1865, till Jan 1st, 1866:

Geo. Widel	Dr.
To cash rec'd from sundry persons	$172 19
Geo. Widel	Cr.
By cash received from sundry persons	$172 19
Samuel Defibaugh	Dr.
To cash received from sundry persons	$140 89
Samuel Defibaugh	Cr.
By cash received from sundry persons	$106 95
By balance	33 94
	$140 89

STATEMENT of Poor House Mill, from Jan. 1st, 1865, till Jan. 1st, 1866.

	Wheat.	*Rye.*	*Corn.*	*R. W.*
To am't grain bo't as per monthly reports:	426	34	44	64
Horse feed		118		
Hog feed		51	12	
Sold sundry persons	2			
Amount	408	203	46	65

Produce of Farm and Garden.

22 loads of hay, 17 bu onions, 20 bu buckwheat, 20 bu beans, 20 bu tomatoes, 5 bu soup beans, 3½ bbls cucumbers, 3000 heads of cabbage, 200 bu potatoes, 20 bu beets, 6 bbls krout, 280 bu ears of corn, 12 bu turnips, 40 bu rye, 5 loads of cornfodder, 3405 lbs pork, 2989 lbs beef, 420 lbs veal, 480 lbs mutton, 600 lbs lard, 300 lbs Tallow, 556 lbs butter, 489 lbs beef hides, 69 lbs calf skins, and 9 sheep skins.

Stock on Farm.

2 beef cattle, 8 cows, 2 horses, 3 brood sows, 25 shoats, 65 sheep.

Articles manufactured by Mrs. Defibaugh, matron.

80 shirts, 53 pair pants, 6 coats, 8 vests, 27 pair shoes, 22 pair socks, 8 pair drawers, 2 hats, 1 round jacket, 34 chimies, 30 dresses, 9 skirts, 4 pair drawers, 20 pair stockings, 4 aprons, 4 caps, 1 sack, 13 bed ticks, 8 pillow ticks, 23 pillow slips, 27 sheets, 10 comforts, 2 shrouds.

Average number of paupers per month during the year	58
Number remaining, Jan. 1st, 1866	66
Entertained over night during the year	292
Meals given to wayfaring persons	1040

There are also 15 out-door paupers who are not included in the above, who have been provided with board, medical attendance, &c.

Amount of claims against Poor House	$8621 35
Amount of money due Poor House from Collectors	5164 56
Indebtedness of Poor House	$2516 69

Persons desiring further information in regard to the above reports are referred to the books of the Poor House, which are open for any one to examine.

We, the undersigned, Directors of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford county, do certify that we have examined the above accounts, statement and report of Geo. Widell and Samuel Defibaugh, Stewards of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford county, from the 1st day of Jan. 1865, till the 1st day of Jan. 1866, and find she same to be correct.

Witness our hands and seals this 1st day of Jan. 1866.
HENRY MOSES, [L. S.]
SAM'L. BECKLEY, [L. S.]
D. R. ANDERSON, [L. S.]
Attest: T. R. GETTYS, Clerk.

PUBLIC SALE
-OF-
REAL ESTATE.
By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Bedford county, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises in Union township, in said County, on *SATURDAY* the 14th day of April, next, the following Real Estate, late the property of William Saylor, deceased, viz: A tract of unimproved land, adjoining lands of Nathan Harbaugh, James Barefoot and others, containing 87 acres more or less. The land is well timbered and can be readily improved to great advantage. The true quantitity will be made known on the day of sale. Terms—cash.
Sale to begin at one o'clock.
JAMES M. SMITH,
March 16. Administrator.

PUBLIC SALE OF
PERSONAL PROPERTY.
The subscriber will offer at public sale, at her residence, in the Borough of Bedford, on
TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1866,
all her
Household Furniture,
consisting of Bedsteads and Bedding, Bureaus, Tables, Chairs, settee, Sofa, Cook-stove Parlor-stove,
together with other articles too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.
Terms made known on day of sale.
mar9;ts Mrs. M. A. STEWART.

LUMBER! LUMBER!
The undersigned has just received, and will keep constantly on hand all kinds of DRY LUMBER, BUILDING STUFF, SHINGLES, LATH, and material generally kept in a first class Lumber Yard. Orders promptly attended to.
CHAS. R. ANDERSON,
feb23:3m Huntingdon, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of Adam Stayer, late of South Woodberry tp., dec'd.
The Register of Bedford county having granted Letters of Adrainistration upon the estate of Adam Stayer, late of South Woodberry tp., deceased, to the subscriber, residing in Middle Woodberry township, all persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment and those having claims are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
feb16-6t JOHN STAYER, Adm'r.

ESTATE OF MARTIN T. FOOR, late of East Providence tp., dec'd.
Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county. All persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the Estate will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.
feb23:6t WM. GRACEY.

ESTATE OF DAVID LEWIS, late of Union township, deceased.
Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, on said estate, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same must present them properly authenticated for settlement. SAMUEL SHAFER,
Union tp., Feb. 23:6t Administrator.

NUMBER
The most
es' and Chil
gotten up ex
CLASS TRADE
desirable Styl
every length—
Springs, at $2
from 2½ to 3 yard
$3.15.
Our line of Mis
are proverbially be
ty of styles and size
durability; varying
6 to 45 Springs at 35
of "OUR OWN MAK
Satisfaction: but buy
have, "Hopkin's Hoop
628 Arch Street," Stamp
Also, constantly on ha
factured in New York, an
we sell at very low prices.
—15 springs, 85 cents; 2
springs, $1.15—30 springs,
$1.50.
☞ Skirts, made to Order
☞ TERMS CASH. ONE
March 9, 1866—4m.

628
Hop

BLOODY RUN
SELECT SCH
First Term will commence on
12th, and close June 29th
Having secured the use of the
School Building, and the services
assistance. Pupils will have all the
of

...ce Farm, Garden & Household.

...ADELPHIA.

Pruning and shaping Evergreens.

Combined with it was thought that evergreens must not be pruned at all; they would become diseased, or bleed to death. But at length it was discovered that when accident pruned them, they generally endured the operation, and were often improved by it. And so, in one way and another, we have learned that coniferous trees may be cut and shaped as well as other trees.

In transplanting an evergreen, if the roots have been mutilated in taking them up, we do not hesitate to prune the branches, just like those of deciduos trees. If large branches are taken off, apply shellac varnish to the wounds. Sometimes a conifer loses a side branch. It is harder to fill up such a gap than it would be in a deciduous tree. But by drawing the adjacent limbs around and tying them together over the gap, they will soon conceal it. Sometimes a tree, like the Norway Spruce and Silver Fir, loses its leader. If let alone, perhaps two or three new leaders will start out, but by cutting back all save one this will soon shoot up straight, and in a few years the whole tree will be a denser and more symmetrical than before the injury. Indeed, some of our most skillful nurserymen now practice taking out the leaders of their Norways several times during their growth in order to make them bushy and richly feathered to the ground. If any evergreen inclines to grow spindling and meagre, it should be cut back again until it comes to its senses, and grows as it ought.

It is surprising to how small a space an evergreen can be confined by pruning. We have seen the lordly pine, which naturally aspires to the hight of a hundred feet, kept down for half a life time below six feet. The training was begun when it was only a foot high, and by two annual prunings it was wrought into a globe of wavy foliage, shaped like a small hay-cock, and looked bright and silvery, and as contented as a Lilac bush near by. The Norway, the native Black Spruce, and the Balsam Fir may be trained in the same way, or cut into pyramids, or other shapes. Much more tractable still are the various Arbor Vitæs, and the Hemlock. The Junipers require less pruning than any other evergreen, but even they are improved by a little shearing when growing in clay soils.

Evergreen hedges should be pruned like other hedges when growing. But when they have attained their destined height, the main pruning should be given in early summer, just after the first growth has been made. This treatment allows a slight after-growth in the summer, and the plants are kept in good condition. When a hedge loses much of its inner foliage, it is well, for a few years, to cut directly into the plants, taking out every alternate branch, making indeed the surface more ragged for a while, but giving the hedge finally new vigor and beauty. *American Agriculturist.*

White Washing.

How to Prepare Whitewash.—Slake quick lime in water a few days before using it. It will then be completely soluble, and free from the coarse particles that exist when first made A still better article is Spanish whiting, which may be bought at a cheap rate. Mix a little calcined plaster, say one fourth as much as the whiting, and it will look all the better. A little glue will render the wash hard for walls The glue should be dissolved separately. If you want to color the wash any apothecary or painter can tell you what you want. A wash mixed with glue or calcined plaster should be used immediately.

How to Apply It.—Always have your work finished behind you, i. e., draw your brush from your work, you will then leave it smooth Go over the second coat across the first coat. This will take out the streaks and leave it smooth when dry. A good brush is absolutely necessary to make work look well. Always soak the brush in moderately warm water before using it, and clean it thoroughly when your work is done. Avoid having your wash too thick. It is a wash, and not a paste that you want. When the water evaporates, a thin coating of pure lime is left, which perfectly covers the old surface; this soon absorbs carbonic acid from the air, and remains unchanged till acted upon by smoke or dust.

To prepare a wash for fences and the outside walls of buildings, put one peck of lime in a barrel, and pour on a little water so as to down the lime, as it is called. Let it swell and crack and gradually add the water till it is of the right consistency, then add four quarts of coarse salt dissolved in water. This will render the coat hard, and not so liable to wash off. A convenient way to whitewash slats for a fence before they are nailed on, is to have a box a little longer than the slats, fill it with the wash, and with a pair of tongs dip them into it. Keep the barrel covered when not in use.

In patching a piece of plastering, always cut out a square piece from the old plaster, and see that the mortar fils up the space even with the old. We never like to see an irregular blotch overhead, when it can be so easily avoided.—*Maine Farmer.*

The Lawn,—The *Horticulturist* in an article on "The Lawn," advises after a thorough subsoiling or trenching the ground, to manure it, and kill the weeds by sowing buckwheat and plowing it in as soon as it is in flower—then, after allowing it to lie for a short time, harrow well, clean from stones, and sow grass seed, putting in more buckwheat at the same time, which will shelter the young crop, and as it will be cut down by the first frost before coming to maturity, will form a good top-dressing for the Winter.

VALUABLE FARM
AT PRIVATE SALE.

The subscribers offer at Private sale that valuable farm in Morrison's Cove, adjoining the town of Woodberry, known as the Zook farm, containing 160 acres, more or less, with a good House and Bank Barn, and all the necessary out-buildings, with an orchard of good fruit, and a fine stream of water running through the property. This farm is of the best limestone land, and is in a good state of cultivation. Terms reasonable. or further particulars enquire of either of the ubscribers.

G. R. BARNDOLLAR, Woodberry.
C. W. ASHCOM, } Hopewell.
J. F. LOWRY, }
feb16-tf

VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE
AT PRIVATE SALE.

One lot of ground in the center of Bloody Run fronting on Main street about sixty-five feet, and running back three hundred feet. One of the very best business locations in Bloody Run.

Also ten acres of wood land, adjacent to Bloody Run, lying on the Bedford Railroad, containing first class iron-ore, and having thereon a never failing spring of water.

For particulars apply at the store of Mrs. S. E. MANN, Bloody Run, or of Dr. HICKOK, Bedford, Pa. dec15.3m

THE MACEDON
SILVER MINING COMPANY
OF
NEVADA.

Organized under a Special Charter from the State of Pennsylvania.

LOCATION OF MINES,
San Antonio, Nye county, Nevada.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
809 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
CAPITAL STOCK.....$1.000.000
20,000 shares---PAR VALUE, $50 EACH.
Present Subscription Price, $40 pr share.
ALL STOCK UNASSESSABLE.

OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT,
Gen. A. L. RUSSELL, Adjutant General o Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Pa.
TREASURER,
Hon. ALLISON WHITE, Philadelphia, Pa.
SECRATARY,
JAMES H. PAYNE, Esq., Philadelphia, Pa.
SUPERINTENDENT OF MINES,
A. L. CURTIS, Esq., San Antonia, Nevada.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
Hon. JOSEPH CASEY, Justice U. S. Court of Claims, Washington, D. C.
Hon. JEREMIAH S. BLACK, York, Pa.
Major General JOHN W. GEARY, U. S. A.
General A. L. RUSSELL, Harrisburg, Pa.
General E. M. BIDDLE, Carlisle, Pa.
Hon. WM. P. SCHELL, Bedford, Pa.
General T. J. JORDAN, Harrisburg, Pa.
JOHN SAVAGE, Esq., Philadelphia, Pa.
DANIEL PETERS, Esq., Trenton, N. J.
CONSULTING MINEROLOGIST,
EUGENE N. RIOTTE, Esq., Austin City; Nevada.

This Company has been organized for the purpose of prosecuting the business of Silver Mining on a thoroughly legitimate basis, devoid of all attempts at speculation. Their property comprises six (6) separate, distinct, Silver-bearing Ledges or Lodes in San Antonio Mining District, Nye county, Nevada, in the richest portion of the celebrated "Reese-river Region," and admirably located in every respect for profitable mining. These Silver Mines are known respectively as the Cæsar, Cicero, Shakespeare, Shay and Curtis, Palestine and Macedon Ledges, and the property of the Company consists of an original location of 1,000 feet along the course of each vein, or a grand total of SIX THOUSAND FEET OF MINING GROUND. The Secretary of the Company has visited these mines in company with several experienced miners and mining engineers, and given them a thorough examination. Full particulars in regard to their inexhaustible wealth and resources will be furnished on application at the Principal Office,

809 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA,

where also can be seen the richest cabinet of silver ores, silver bullion, &c., ever exhibited in the Atlantic States. Abundant evidence of the most satisfactory and conclusive charecter has been furnished the Board of Directors in regard to the wealth and permanence of the mines. The title to the property has been subjected to the most careful examination, and found to be perfect in particular—of which fact the highest official endorsements have been obtained. The Company have secured the services of a thoroughly experienced Mining Superintendent (a resident of Nevada) who is already engaged in the extraction of ore from the mines. As soon as the working capital of the Company is secured, the erection of permanent and efficient reduction works will be commenced.

The six silver-bearing ledges belonging to this Company range in width from three to fifteen feet, and assays of average ore from near the surface range from *one hundred to over one thousand dollars per ton in silver.*

No other Silver Mining Company has yet been organized in the Atlantic States with such an absolute assurance of success, and those who are fortunate enough to secure stock in the MACEDON SILVER MINING COMPANY will rerp a munificent reward, in the shape of early and unexampled dividends, and the consequent rapid enhancement of the market value of the Stock.

A full Prospectus of the Company will be issued previous to January 1st.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS
Now open at the
GENERAL OFFICE,
809 CHESTNUT Street, Phila.
Subscriptions received by
REED & SCHELL,
RUPP, SHANNON & CO, } Bankers,
jan5:tf BEDFORD, PA.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

Miss KATE DEAL & Mrs. M. R. SCHAFER
Two doors North of Reamer's Drug Store,
JULIANA STREET,
are constant receiving
NEW GOODS.
They keep a fine assortment of
BONNETS and HATS,
BONNET SILKS and VELVETS,
RIBBONS and FLOWERS;
a fine assortment of
Zephyr Goods, Breakfast Shawls, Hoods, Comforts, Balmoral Skirts, Hoop Skirts, Gloves, Ladie's and Children's Hose, Dress Trimmings and Buttons of all kinds, Ladies' Silk Scarfs, Ladies' Collars & Cuffs, Handkerchiefs, and Veils.
Also,
Skirt Braids, Embroidery Braids, Sewing Silks, Spool Cotton, Zephyr, Corsets, Head Nets, Belt Buckles, &c. &c.
CLOAKS AND COATS
of all descriptions. Also, a fine assortment of
CLOTH,
which they will make up on the shortest notice. They also do all kinds of sewing. Ladies who want a good fit should give them a call. nov3:1yr

M. C. FETTERLY,
Has just returned from the east with a large and elegant assortment of
DRY AND FANCY GOODS,
French Morinoes, all wool Delaines, Bombazines Plads, Sack Plads, Alpaccas, Mohair and a variety of other dress goods. Calicos, Muslins, Beaver Cloths, Cloaking and Water Proof Cloth, Shawls, and Cloaks of the latest styles. Furs, Corsets, Gloves, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Ladies' Dress Caps, Woollen Caps, Scarffs, Embroidery, Dress Trimmings, Velvets, Balmorals, Hoop Skirts, all styles. A handsome assortment of Dress Buttons, Zephyrs, Germantown Wool, Ladies' and Childrens' Shoes, and a variety of toys and other notions too numerous to enumerate.
Thankful for past patronage, she hopes for a continuance of all her old patrons in the future.
dec.22:3m

S. E. HENRY....WM. F. JOHNSTON....T. S. JOHNSTON
S. E. HENRY & CO.
Forwarding and Commission Merchants,
and whilesale and retail dealers in
Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots Shoes,
Ready-made Clothing, Cedar and Willow-ware, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Queensware, Hardware, Iron, Nails, Fish, Flour, Feed, Coal, Plaster, Salt, &c.,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
CASH paid for all kinds of
Grain, Flour, Feed, Wool, Bark, &c. &c.
Huntingdon, Pa., Nov. 3.:1yr.

BOND'S OYSTER
and
PIC NIC CRACKERS,
and BUTTER BISCUIT, the best in the United States. The latter particularly well adapted for food for children and delicate persons; very light, palatable and nutritious.
In store and for sale by
dec22 G. R. & W. OSTER.

PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD—
preferred by all practical Painters! Try it and you will have no other. Manufactured only by
ZEIGLER & SMITH,
Wholesale Drug, Paint and Glass Dealers.
No. 137North THIRD Street, PHIDAD'A.,
feb2:1y

JOHN DICKENS Auctioneer.
The subscriber tenders his services to the citizens of Cumberland Valley and Londonderry townships as an auctioneer. All persons having sales to cry will do well to give him their patronage. Address JOHN DICKENS,
jan5:2½m* Cumberland, Md.

J. R. BURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ.
DURBORROW & LUTZ,
BEDFORD, PA.,
U.S. ARMY CLAIM AGENCY
FOR THE COLLECTION OF
BOUNTY, BACK PAY, PENSIONS,
and other Claims against the Government.

BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.

To enable those who may have claims upon the United States for moneys due deceased officers and soldiers on account of military services rendered, while in the regular or volunteer service, we publish the following order of payment:

First.—If the deceased was *Married*, payment will be made: 1st, to the widow; 2d, if no widow, to his child or children (if minors, to a guaadian.)

Second.—If he died *unmarried*: 1st, to the father; 2d, if the father is dead, to the mother; 3d, if both parents are dead, to the brothers and sisters, collectively; lastly, to the heirs general (to be distributed in accordance with the laws of the State in which the deceased had his domicile.)

In the number entitled to Bounty may be added the *pro rata* Bounty due soldiers discharged for wounds received in actual battle.

PENSIONS.

Under the Act of Congress, approved July 14th, 1862, pensions are granted to the following classes of persons:

1st. Invalids disabled since March 4th, 1861, in the military and naval service of the United States in the line of duty.

2d. Widows of officers, soldiers, or seamen, dying of wounds received or of disease contracted in the military or naval service as above.

3d. Children under sixteen years of age, of such deceased persons, if their be no widow surviving, or from the time of the widow's second marriage.

4th. Mothers (who have no husband living) of officers, soldiers, or seamen, deceased as aforesaid, provided the latter have left neither widow nor children under sixteen years of age; and provided also, that the mother was dependent, wholly or in part, upon the deceased for support.

5th. Sisters under sixteen years of age of such deceased persons, dependent on the latter, wholly or in part, for support; provided there are no rightful claimants of either of the last preceding classes.

Special attention given to CLAIMS FOR LOSS OF HORSES.

☞ Applications by mail attended to as if made in person. ☜ No charge made until the Claim is adjusted. ☜ Information given free of charge. April 28, 1865:tf

THE NEW YORK
WEEKLY MAGAZINE,
OF
48 Pages, 48 Pages,
Is published in season to be received in nearly all parts of the United States East of the Rocky Mountains, on every Saturday of its date. It will be devoted to
POPULAR LITERATURE,
SCIENCE and ART.
It will contain:
The best popular Tales.
The best domestic Stories.
The best Sketches of Travel.
The best papers on Popular Science.
The best short Popular Essays.
The best Poems, Biographies, &c. &c.
It gives
MORE AND BETTER FOR THE MONEY
Than any other Magazine ever published. Its selections embrace the best articles from Dickens —Chambers—The Cornhill and other leading foreign Magazines, published fresh on the arrival of each steamer, and a great variety of original matter by the best authors. Was begun, January 13th,
How I Made a Fortune in Wall street,
and
HOW I GOT MARRIED.
A splendid, original and true story, written for the New York Weekly Magazine, by a gentleman of great experience, who knows all the ins and outs, and who will give more information about the straight and crooked ways of that celebrated street than has ever been published. To be completed in a few weeks. As the magazine is stereotyped, back numbers can be supplied at ten cents each. All news dealers should have the Magazine, but when they are not accessible, we have the following—cash in advance—
TERMS:
One copy, one year..... $400
One copy, three months..... 1.00
Two copies, one year..... 7.00
Five copies, 1 year and one extra to agents.. 20.00
Specimen copies sent by mail on receipt of ten cents.
Its Success.—This Magazine has so exactly met a great public want, that
20,000 copies are now printed.
with every prospect of a vastly greater edition as soon as the public is generally aware of its merits.
Address,
O. H. BAILY & CO.,
Publishers N. Y. Weekly Magazine,
No. 7 Beekman St., New York.
feb2

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD,
On and after Monday, November 13,1865, Passenger trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTHWARD TRAINS.			STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	NORTHWARD TRAINS		
Accom.	Express.	P. M.		Accom.	P. M.	Express P. M
Leaves.	Leaves.			Arrives		Arrive
4 15	8 10		Huntingdon.....	11 39		5 45
4 35	8 38		M'Connellstown	11 19		5 24
4 43	8 36		Pleasant Grove.	11 11		5 16
5 00	8 54		Marklesburg.....	10 55		5 00
5 16	9 10		Coffee Run.....	10 39		4 45
5 24	9 18		Rough & Ready	10 31		4 36
5 36	9 30		Cove	10 19		4 24
5 46	9 34		Fisher's Summit	10 15		4 20
Arrives	Arrives			Leaves.		Leaves.
5 55	9 49		Saxton	10 00		4 05
	Leaves.					Arrives
	10 00					
	10 20		Riddlesburg.....			3 35
	10 28		Hopewell.....			3 27
	10 46		Piper's Run.....			3 09
	11 18		Hamilton.....			2 47
	10 31		Bloody Run.....			2 34
	Arrives					Leaves.
	11 35		Mount Dallas...			2 30

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

	Leaves					
	10 40		Saxton.....			3 50
	10 55		Coalmont.....			3 35
	11 00		Crawford.....			3 25
	Arrives					3 25
	11 00		Dudley			
			Broad Top City.			

OLIVER AYRES, Sup't.
Huntingdon, Nov. 13, 1865.:tf

GOOD NEWS!
IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.
IMMENSE BARGAINS.
We are selling off our entire stock of Winter Goods at and below prime cost, prior to taking account of stock on the 1st of March.
French Merinoes at cost.
English Merinos at cost.
Thibet Cloths at cost.
Plaid Poplins at cost.
Ladies Shawls at cost.
Ladies' Coats at cost.
Ladies' Furs at cost.
3000 yards good Calicoes at 20 and 22 cts.
Best makes at 25 cts.
☞ The place to buy Muslins cheap. ☜
A large lot of Boots, Shoes and Hats, at cost, to close out, and everything else cheap.
TERMS CASH.
fe9:1mo G. R. & W. OSTER.

TOBACCONISTS.
D. W. CROUSE & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
TOBACCONISTS,
One door west of the Post Office, above Daniel Border's jewelry store, Bedford Penn'a., are now prepared to sell by wholesale or retail all kinds of
Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff.
Orders for Cigars promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in their line will do well to give them a call.
Bedford, Oct. 20, '65.

KINGSFORD'S CELEBRATED CORN STARCH, FAHNESTOCK'S FARINA and HOMINY, just received and for sale at the bargain store of G. R. & W. OSTER.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
Great Suppply of BOOTS & SHOES
of the best quality, just opened at
Sept. 28, 1865. CRAMER & CO'.

MOST IMPORTANT NEWS.
A CONTINUAL FLOW OF BARGAINS
FROM
THE CHEAP STORE.
$20,000 WORTH
To be Slaughtered in ninety days.
BEST PRINTS AT 25 CTS.
G. R. & W. OSTER,
ARE NOW RECEIVING
A VERY LARGE A D
BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF
NEW AND CHEAP
WINTER GOODS,
PURCHASED SINCE THE
Recent Decline in Prices,
Which enable us to sell
AT REDUCED PRICES,
all the
NEW STYLES and SHADES
French Merinoes, Coburgs, Cashmeres, Alpacas Shepherds' Plaids, Poplins, delaines, Dress Flannels, Prints, Ginghams, Shirting Flannels, Blankets, Canton Flannels, Shirting and Sheeting Muslins,
FROM 25 CENTS UP,
Grain Bags and Bagging,
Tickings and Table Diapers,
LADIES' FURS,
Shawls,
Coats and Chesterfields,
Hoop and Balmoral Skirts, Cloths, Cassimeres,
Satinets and Jeans, Wool and Merino Undershirts and Drawers to match, Shirt Fronts, Collars and Neckties, Hosiery and Gloves, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c. &c
PLUG AND FINE-CUT CHEWING
TOBACCOS and CIGARS
of the very best quality,
Together with
10001 other articles
to which we invite the early attention of all in search of
GOOD GOODS AT LOW PRICES. BUT
DON'T COME WITHOUT THE MONEY.
OUR TERMS ARE CASH,
UNLESS BY SPECIAL AGREEMENT.
Bedford, Nov. 17, 1865.:4m.

Duff's College.
IRON BUILDINGS.
No. 37 Fifth St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
TUITION FEE NEVER CHANGED.
FORTY DOLLARS PAYS FOR
THE FULL GRADUATING COURSE.
TIME UNLIMITED, in
BOOK KEEPING,
BUSINESS PENMANSHIP,
COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS,
LECTURES UPON LAW, ETHICS,
DETECTING COUNTERFEIT MONEY, &c
Other Colleges have either advanced their tuition fee to $50, or charge $10 to $15 extra for Penmanship. Their Books and Stationery, also costing from $12 to $20—ours cost but $5.
DUFF'S ORIGINAL PLAN OF BUSINESS EDUCATION, as taught in this city for about twenty-five years, from his own system of Book Keeping, which are sanctioned by the American Institute and Chamber of Commerce, and other competent authorities of New York, as the most perfect system in use, with W. H. DUFF'S FIRST PREMIUM BUSINESS AND ORNAMENTAL PENMANSHIP taught in
DAY AND EVENING CLASSES.
It will be found by proper inquiry that this is the only College of the kind in the Union conducted by an experienced Merchant, and whose Penman is a trained accountant.
Merchants, steamers and Bankers can always obtain thoroughly educated accountants on application at our office.
Those desiring our elegant new Circular, pp. 75 containing an outline of our Course of Study and Practice, with Samples of our Penman's Business and Ornamental Writing, must enclose Twenty-five cents to
P. DUFF & SON,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
We will mail any person enclosing us $2, a copy fo either our Mercantile or Steamboat Book-Keeping post-paid. dec8:

PENNSYLVANIA PAINT AND COLOR WORKS.
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